



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders, and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Der Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bevelen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant* gepubliceerde aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (Vergesekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

**Advertisement.**  
A Quantity of Seed Wheat having been received by Government from Bengal; Notice is hereby given, that small quantities will be delivered to individuals on application to the Residents at Samarang and Sourabaya.  
This indulgence is granted solely for the purpose of introducing Wheat into more general cultivation, and it is consequently expected that persons who take advantage of this offer will subsequently prove that the Wheat has actually been applied to that purpose.  
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.  
C. ASSEY, Secretary.  
BATAVIA, Dec. 16, 1812.

**Advertentie.**  
BY het Gouvernement een hoeveelheid Tarwe van Bengalen ontvangen zijnde, zoo wordt hijsz bekend gemaakt dat daarvan kleine hoeveelheden kinfelk worden uitgereikt aan zoodanige particulieren, als daartoe verzoek zullen doen aan de Residenten van Samarang en Sourabaya.  
Het oogmerk dezer vergunning strekt eenlyk om daardoor de cultuur der Tarwe meer algemeen in te voeren, en het wordt derhalve verwacht, dat een ieder, die zich hijsz aanblijven zal geveendat de Tarwe werkelijkt tot voorschreven einde gebruikt is.  
BATAVIA den 16de December 1812.  
Ter ordonmantie van den Heer Gouverneur.  
C. ASSEY, Secretaris.

**FOR PRIVATE SALE.**  
THE Estate called Rustenberg, with about 120 acres of Land, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Great River, 8 miles from Batavia, together with a good stock of Cows, Sheep, Goats, Deer, &c. and a new and commodious Dwelling House, with extensive out-offices.  
Enquire of Mr. Marcus, Batavia.  
N. B.—Half the purchase money may remain at interest, on proper Security.

**UIT DE HAND TE VERKOOPEN.**  
HET Landgoed Rustenberg, groot omtrent 60 Margens, met een nieuw en gemaklyk Woon Huis, Koe kraal, Stal voor 16 Paarden, Kombuis, en alles reeds bewoonbaar, te zamen met een schoone inventaris van Koebeesten, Schaapen, Varkens, Hartbeesten, en Huysmeubelen.  
Te bevragen by den Heer Marcus.  
N. B. De helft van de koopsprys kan op interest blyven onder goede Borgen.

**Advertisement.**  
THE Copartnership of WATTLEWORTH and DAVIDSON having been dissolved by mutual consent, the same has ceased from this date. MR. WATTLEWORTH has taken upon himself the settlement of all accounts and affairs relative to the late Firm—all Persons having any claims upon, or indebted thereto, are in consequence requested to state their demands, and pay their debts to MR. WATTLEWORTH.  
BATAVIA, 14th December 1812.

**NOTICE.**  
IT is requested that all Communications, Advertisements, &c. for the next Gazette may be sent in as early on Thursday as possible, Friday being Christmas-day.  
Dec. 19.

**TO BE SOLD.**  
**At Mr. Marcus'**  
An elegant new LANDANLETTE, made to order by Stuart and Co. Calcutta, with plated Harness for four Horses.  
2. A fashionable Ladies' TONJON. Put upon wheels, would make a neat Buggy.  
3. Two open Carriages, and one Close one, the best Batavia made, with Solo Harness, and 3 sets of Solo and Koedoe Carriage Horses, Saddle Horses, Slave Cooks, Coachmen, Stable-boys, &c.  
Enquire of Mr. Marcus, or at Major Robinson's, Batavia.

**UIT DE HAND TE VERKOOPEN.**  
EEN Fraai Engelsche HALFKOETS, met nieuwe Tuigen van 4 paarden.  
2. Een Juffrouw's DRAAGSTOEL, ook nieuw en Engelsche gemaakt.  
Een Phaeton, een Chais, en Koets met Javaasche Tuigen.  
3. Span Soosche en Koedoesche Wagenpaarden, Rydpaarden, Slaven twee Kocks, twee Koetsiers, Voorloopers, &c.  
Te bevragen by den Heer Marcus, of by den Majoer Robinson.

**HOUSE FOR SALE.**  
THE Proprietor of the late Hotel at Weltevreden, taking into consideration the great inconvenience sustained by the Public, from the want of healthy and suitable accommodations to put up at, is thereby induced to offer for sale upon favourable conditions the House, out-houses, furniture and whatever appertained to the establishment.  
For further particulars enquire of the Proprietor at Weltevreden.  
VAN GESSELER TE LINTELO.  
December 18th 1812.

**Advertentie.**  
DE grootste verlegendheid en ongemak In Stede waar in zig vreemde lijen bevinden door het gebrek aan een Logement, moeetende zig thans in de ongezonde Stad ophouden, zo bied den ondergetekende aan het publicq op favorable condition het voorheen gewezen Logement, op Weltevreden met het geen daar nog meer toebehorende is, tot dat eynde te koop aan, die gading daar in heeft vervoegen zig by den ondergetekende als eygenaar van 't zelve.  
Weltevreden, den 18 December 1812.  
VAN GESSELER TE LINTELO.

**Vendu Advertissements.**  
Door Vendumeesteren zullen de volgende Vendutien worden gehouden; als:  
On Maandag, den 21 Dec 1812.  
VOOR de woning van J. A. Lion, in de Zand-zee, van huismeubelen, slaven, paarden, ryst, pady, Javasch leer in zoort, Japansche martevanen, yzer en koper-werken, nevens andere goederen.  
On Woensdag den 23 Dec: 1812.  
VOOR het sterfhuys van wylen A. C. Hartman, aan de westzyde van de Tygers-gragt, van huismeubelen, kledergagen, slaven en wesmeer. En des nademiddags te half 5 uren binnen het Armhuys, van goud en zilver-werken, huismeubelen, kledergagen enz.

**AN ASSORTMENT OF BLANK BOOKS,**  
MAY BE HAD AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

**TROF** my twee maanden min eene dag geleden een zeer zwaaren slag, de Dood-namentlyk, van myn eenig Kindje; heden treft my de tweede, door het Overlyden van myn geliefde, goede, en brave Vrouw, MARIA CHARLOTTA AGATHA SCHIEFFEL, in den ouderdom van 36 Jaaten min 20 dagen.  
Dat gevoelige en God vereerende Harten Onsecelle.  
H. A. PARVÉ.  
BATAVIA, den 13de December 1812.

**Java Government Gazette.**  
BATAVIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1812.  
**GENERAL ORDERS.**  
By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.  
BATAVIA, DECEMBER 16, 1812.

It is with sentiments of deep regret that the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has this day received the report of the death of Dr. William Hunter, Superintendent Surgeon on this Island, whose extensive professional knowledge and unwearied application, peculiarly qualified him for the important trust committed to his charge.  
The literary acquirements of the late Dr. Hunter, and his anxious research in the attainment of science and useful knowledge, are already before the World, and have called forth in more than one instance the exalted praise of the Right Honorable the Governor General for his conduct in the duties attached to his former situation as Secretary to the College of Fort William—it was therefore naturally to be expected that his abilities in the wide and unexplored field which was presented to his view by his appointment on the Expedition to Java, would be successfully exerted in the collection of important and authentic facts, as well in General Science as in his professional pursuits, which might prove invaluable in the hands of future historians if even his stage of life should prevent his bringing them himself to perfection. It is with the highest sentiments of respect for his talents and of regard for his virtues, that the Lieutenant Governor in Council records a full and entire approbation and acknowledgement of the important services which the late Dr. Hunter has rendered to Science in general, and of the value of his researches and conduct as a Public Officer on this Island in particular; his friends will always have the satisfaction of knowing that his Memory is held in veneration and esteem and that he is not less lamented in his Public Capacity by this Government than he has been beloved by themselves as a private Individual.  
By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.  
C. ASSEY, Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

On Wednesday the 10th instant, the brig Emily arrived from the Isle of France, which place she left the 5th November last. By this opportunity we have received accounts from England as late as the 4th of June.

The accounts already received of the appointment of the most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, to the head of the Administration are confirmed, and although the English prints of the 3d of June seem to doubt the possibility of Lords Grenville and Grey being included in the new arrangements, we are confidently informed that those distinguished Noblemen will again be placed in situations where their abilities may be employed with advantage to the country.  
We have very high authority for believing the following to be the new administration.

Marquis Wellesley, First Lord of the Treasury, and Duchy of Lancaster.  
Sir William Grant, Lord Chancellor.  
Mr. Canning, Foreign Office and Leader of the Commons.  
Lord Gray, Colonies.  
Lord Lansdown, Home Department.  
Mr. Huskisson, Chancellor of the Exchequer.  
Mr. Pole, First Lord of the Admiralty.  
Lord Grenville, President of Council.  
Lord Erskine, Lord Privy Seal.  
Lord Moira, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.  
Sir S. Romilly, Master of the Rolls.  
Mr. Garrow, Attorney General.  
Mr. Leech, Solicitor General.  
Lord G. Gower, Secretary of War.

Another account however, differs from this partially, and represents that instead of Lord Moira, Lord Thorn is to be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.  
There seems to be but little doubt, that the whole arrangement of the Administration was left to the Marquis Wellesley, and although it is doubted by some whether Lord Grenville's party will unite, we confidently trust that the period is now passed when the spirit of faction or party will pervade the Council of the nation, and that in the new administration there will be a union of the first talents and characters in the Kingdom.  
A reinforcement of Troops had arrived at the Isle of France from Europe, and Major General Campbell was daily expected there to relieve General Warde as Commander of the Forces.  
We have been happy to learn by this opportunity, that the health of the Honorable the Governor of the Mauritius which had been much impaired had considerably improved. His Excellency had in consequence returned to Port Louis.  
It had been reported that His Majesty's Ministers had in contemplation the consolidation of the King's settlements Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope under a Government General, and that General Maitland was likely to return to India with the view of carrying this arrangement into effect; but on the 21 of June the General was still in the inland Districts, and nothing was at that date decided on, nor did there appear any probability of Indian affairs being taken into consideration by the new administration, as a dissolution of Parliament was expected. It seems most probable, that such an arrangement, if seriously intended, must naturally be deferred until the final settlement of the Company's Charter.

The accounts recently received from Bengal by the Mussapha state, that the Java Native Cavalry were on the eve of embarking, and that a Detachment consisting of 800 Sepoys were to leave Calcutta for Batavia in a few days.

The last Post from the Eastward brings us the most favorable accounts of the state of the country.  
The rains in the neighbourhood of Samarang had set in without much violence, and afforded peculiar advantages to the cultivators.—The Revenue Farms at Samarang had been rented for the ensuing year with additional advantages to Government and the Individual, and the intended sale of lands had occasioned general satisfaction and speculation.

**MR. HODGE.**  
The following is an abstract of the affidavits laid before the House of Commons, relative to this gentleman, who recently suffered for his crimes. The picture is so horrible that it will require tolerably strong nerves to bear it.  
1.—In January 1806, a slave named Welcome, belonging to Mr. Hodge, was employed as a hunter of run-away slaves. After hunting 4 or 5 days he returned home unsuccessful, was in consequence laid down by Hodge's order and severely cart-whipped. He was immediately sent out to hunt a second time and returned again unsuccessful, when with his wounds uncurd he was a second time laid down and severely cart-whipped.



Welcome was sent out a third time and re- turning in a few days with the same success as before; he was again cart-whipped, put in heavy irons, with a pudding on each leg, a crook round his neck and at night confined in the stocks. Being allowed little or no food, became so weak he could scarcely walk. In this condition with dreadful sores occasioned by his former whippings, he was ordered to go to a neighbouring estate; being unable to proceed he fell down on the road—being carried home, he was again whipped and died in consequence the same night.

2.—Mr. Hodge having suspected two female slaves, Margaret his cook and Else his washerwoman, of a design to poison Mrs. Hodge and his children, he poured a quantity of boiling water down their throats, and having after this severely cart-whipped them and chained them together, he sent them in a state of entire nakedness to work in the fields. Both these slaves languishing for a short time in a miserable condition and then died.

3.—Some time before the death of Margaret, one of the deponents saw in the sick house a child about 10 years of age, with the skin entirely off. On enquiring the cause the sick nurse refused to give answer, and seemed afraid lest her master should know the child had been dipped by Hodge's order into a copper of boiling liquor.

4.—In the year 1807, a slave named Tom Boiler, a stout, hale, healthy man, was by Hodge's order, and in his presence, flogged without intermission for at least an hour. After this he attempted to rise but could not. He was taken up and carried to the sick house and died in a week. No doctor was called to attend him.

5.—Some time after Boiler's death, another slave named Prosper was laid down in Hodge's presence and cart-whipped for an hour. He was then taken up by Hodge's order and with his hands tied behind his back, lashed to a tree. Hodge then ordered the driver, to use "close quarters"—meaning by this expression a more cruel and severe cart-whipping than ordinary.—The whip in this case being shortened and going all round the body cutting every part, particularly the stomach and belly. In this situation Prosper was beaten till he fainted; he was then carried to the sick house, where within a fortnight he died.

6.—A slave named Jupiter was cart-whipped, put in irons, denied food, burnt in the mouth with an iron, and shortly after died.

7.—On the 27th March 1807, a new negro slave of Hodge's was punished and died in 2 or 3 days after, and his lacerated body seen by one of the witnesses, when carried out for burial.

8.—A free-man, named Peter, was hired as a cooper and fell a victim to Hodge's cruelty.

9.—In 1808, a young slave was by Hodge's order flogged, until he was cut to pieces and had hardly any black skin remaining; he also died.

10.—Mr. H. frequently caused the children of about 9 years of age, to be taken up by the heels dipped in tubs of water with their heads downwards, and kept there until stifled, then taken out, suffered to recover and breathe, when the same cruelty was again inflicted. Mr. H. often ordered them taken up and suspended to a tree by their hands tied together and in this situation cart-whipped at close quarters. Among others a Mulatto reported to be his own Bella, was cart-whipped, and he was also seen repeatedly to strike the child with a stick on the head so as to break it and to kick her violently.

11.—A slave named Cudjoe died from the severity of his punishment, as also Gift—whose body was seen when carried for burial in a dreadful state of laceration.

12.—A Negro woman named Violet, died in consequence of her flogging. Her son ran away, and when brought back was put in chains, flogged and also died.

13.—A boy named Dick accused of stealing Geese, was flogged severely and in close succession at close quarters and died. He was also put in chains and his mouth burnt with a hot iron.

14.—One of the deponents besides swearing to the above facts, stated that for several years during which he resided on Mr. Hodge's estate, Mr. H. had been guilty of repeated and successive acts of cruelty towards his slaves. Another deponent who had been a manager and was also a witness to many of the atrocities above detailed, swore that as most of the numerous and severe cart-whippings, he was not actually present, Mr. H. generally choosing to inflict them without the presence of a competent witness; but that in addition to the instances in which he happened to be present, there were many others where he saw only the effects of Hodge's cruelty, in the lacerations, burnings, &c. of the slaves. It was scarcely possible to remain in the sick-house on account of the offensive smell proceeding from the corrupted wounds. When this deponent first went to live on the estate of Mr. Hodge, there was a fine gang of 100 negroes, but 18 of that number was so reduced by cruelty and desertion that on Mrs. H.—'s death, there were not sufficient to dig her grave. He could not remember the names of all who had died in consequence of the cruelties inflicted—some three or four have died in the course of a day and night. He lived with Mr. Hodge three years, during which period

he calculated sixty negroes had been lost by Mr. Hodge in consequence of the severity of his punishments, and only one slave died a natural death within the same time.

*Edinburgh Review, for Nov. 1811.*

Such is the record of Mr. Hodge's offences. Justice was tardy in overtaking him; but in spite of rank, power and opulence, he was at length brought to condign punishment. May the lesson deductive from his fate prove salutary!

IGNARUS.

**Ships and Vessels lying in Butcher Roads.**  
H. M. ship Phoenix—do. Volage—do.  
sloop Probris—H. C. ship Aurora—do.  
Diana—do. Juliana—do. Matilda—do.  
brig Minerva—do. schooner Young Bha-  
racouta—do. Gun-boats No. 6 and 3—  
ship Lowjee Family—do. Mussapha—do.  
Venus—do. Gertruida—brig Jane—do.  
Cornelia Catherina—do. L. Silenus—do.  
Covelong—do. Pilgrim—do. Mary Ann—  
do. Anna Maria—do. L'Emitee—do. Ber-  
ter Hope—schooner Java—do. Maria—  
brig Kater Bag—ship Dowlet Savoy—do.  
Jamalole—do. Fatty Alvadood—brig  
Idroos—do. Juliana.

**SOURABAYA DIVISION.**  
ARRIVAL.]—Dec. 7.—Schooner Success,  
J. Dixon, from Rembang.  
DEPARTURES.]—Dec. 6. —Brig Linger,  
Kapsenburg, for Baajermassing.  
Dec. 8.—Brig Bokor Socasa, Said Juben,  
for Amboyna.

**DEATH.**  
At Welfreden, on Wednesday morning  
last, Dr. WILLIAM HUNTER, Superintending  
Surgeon.

LYST der personen die by de Gereformeerde Kerk  
in den Huwelijken staat zyn bevestigd, ziedert den 1ste  
tot den 30ste November 1812, namentlyk.—  
ZOND. den 15de Nov. Janes Knaggs, van Gishor-  
rugh, sergeant in 't 89ste Regiment, Jongman, met  
Maria Sophia Hicken, van Nagapainam, weduwe van  
H. Veerman.  
—den 22ste dito Johannes Sirardus Jacobs, van  
Batavia, Jongman, met Johanna Barsappa Gordiro,  
mede van Batavia, Jonge doctier.

**IN DE LUTHERSCHE KERK.**  
Den 18de Nov. Colin Mackenzie, Luit. Colonel in  
Britsche dienst, Jongman, met de jonge Juffrouw, Pe-  
ronella Jacomina Bartels, van Trincomalee.

LYST der Gadoopte kinderen by de Hollandsche ge-  
meente, ziedert den 1ste tot den 30ste November, 1812.  
ZOND. den 1ste Nov. Het kind Louisa Johanna van  
de Poel, geboren den 12de September 1812.  
Het kind Margaretha Johanna van Tienen, geboren  
den 12de April 1812; waar van de moeder is Johanna  
Schubring, gadoopteerd door Barend van Tienen, en  
Magaretha Catharina Bolstier, Egte L.  
—den 22ste dito T. Kind Abraham, geboren den  
18de September J. L. waar van de moeder is de vrye  
boegenis Njay Patta, gadoopteerd door Abraham  
Cassa.

**BY DE LUTHERSCHE GEMEENTE.**  
ZOND. den 29ste Nov. T. Kind genaamd, Johannes  
Jacobus, vader Johannes Cantz, en Egte Lieden.  
vader Catharina Henrietta Beynon, }

**BY DE PORTUGESISCHE GEMEENTE.**  
ZOND. den 1ste Nov. T. Kind Henrica Catharina Ma-  
ria, oud 2½ Jaeren waar van de moeder is de Chineesin  
Lim Boannio, gadoopteerd door Henrica Catharina  
Hedriks.  
—den 22ste dito T. Kind Johanna Laurens, geboor-  
ten op Depok den 30 Sept. 1811.  
Het kind Henrika Kuypers, geboren den 21ste Oc-  
tober J. L. waar van de moeder is Norsia van batavia,  
gadoopteerd door Pieter van Zaanen.  
Het kind Catharina Donatus, geboren op Depok den  
30ste Mei 1810, waar van de moeder is wylen de Ja-  
vaanache vrouw Alia, ten verzoeken van Leonardus Do-  
natus.  
—den 29ste dito T. Kind Jacobus Johannes Louis,  
oud 13 Jaeren waar van de moeder is Maria Magdalena  
Smith, gadoopteerd door Johannes Louis.  
Het kind Hermina Jansen oud een Jaar, waar van de  
moeder is Norsina Jacobs.  
Het kind Wilhelmina Jansen, oud 2 Jaeren waar van  
de moeder is Norsina Jacobs.

LYST der Overledene en op het Nieuw Kerkeoff  
begravene Lyken sedert primo tot; ultimo November,  
1812.  
Den 1. Nov. Adrianus Schouten, onder schout op  
Tjebroes.  
Den 3. —Jonas Salomons.  
—Johan Hendrik Roode.  
—Stephanus Frans.  
Den 6. —Albertina Abraham.  
Den 8. —Jadomina Paulus, Wed. Victor.  
—Jouehne van de Shet.  
—Arnoldus Andries, gepensioneerd Tim-  
merman.  
Den 9. —Debora Janetta Fredrica Leepevurm  
oud 9 Jaar en 10 Maanden Dochtertje van den Burger  
J. Leenevurm.  
Den 11. —Helena Magdalena Harmens, huisvrouw  
van den Inlands burger Teodatus Pieters.  
Den 12. —Een Ongeboort kindje out 15 dagen van  
wylen de Hr. Kraus.  
Den 13. —Jana, van Batavia.  
Den 14. —Margaretha Valentyn Adams.  
Den 15. —Catharina Wilhelmina Adams.  
Den 16. —Mr. Albertus Cornelis Hartman, Wed-  
meester dezer Stede.  
—Catharina Visser, huisvrouw van den  
out Schepen Gerrit Kool.  
—Gabriel Tahya.  
—Petrus Paty Auwea.  
Den 17. —Sephan George Glodé, Doctoor op het  
Deensche schip de Kroonprins.  
Den 18. —Cornelis Kelderman, Europeesche bur-  
ger.  
Den 19. —George Bodewyn Timmewel, Stuurman  
van de particuliere brik de Verwaging.  
Den 20. —Savetja, Bottelier van het particuliere  
Engelsche schip Expement.  
Den 22. —Johannes Barends Noordhoff, Huisar.  
Den 24. —G. van Hoven.  
—Margrita van den Vyver.  
Den 25. —Debora van den Vyver, Wed. Moses.  
—Alleis, van Bombay.  
Den 26. —Een onbekend Lyk.

**BENGAL.**  
**CALCUTTA GAZETTE,**  
OCTOBER 22, 1812.

Advices of great importance were receiv- ed at Bombay the latter end of last month, from Europe, transmitted by way of Per- sia, which confirm the former accounts of the determination of the Emperor of Rus- sia to resist the views of Bonaparte, and to direct the whole resources of his Empire to that important object.

The present accounts from Persia, also lead us to believe, that a Treaty of Peace will be shortly concluded between Russia, Turkey and Persia. These dispatches were forwarded to Bombay from Bassorah by the ship Clara, Captain Gibson, which arrived at Bombay on the 28th ultimo.

The annexed Extract will place our Readers in possession of the substance of the late intelligence received by way of Persia.

**"BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1812.**  
"A vessel arrived yesterday from Bas- sorah, she brought no news either from England or the theatre of the war in the Peninsula; but she has brought full and decisive advice of the determination of Russia to re-unite with England to oppose the designs of France. Sir George Ousey has set out for Thbrez, invested with full powers from the King of Persia to conclude, in conjunction with the Prince Regent, a Treaty of Peace between Persia and Russia, in consequence of a request to that effect made to the British Minister at Persia by the Emperor Alexander, through the Si- cilian Ambassador, resident at the Court of St. Petersburg. A similar application has been received by the Charge d' Affaires at the Porte, soliciting his interference to conclude a peace between Russia and Tur- key, and to propose a Treaty of offensive and defensive alliance, Russia guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish Empire."

From the foregoing advices, we see how fully the Emperor of Russia is in earnest in his resolution to maintain his indepen- dence; and coupling this intelligence with the tenor of former accounts, we think it very probable that our first advices by sea, will announce a Treaty of alliance between England and Russia; and that the inter- course between those Powers has been res- tored to its former friendly footing.

**Calcutta Telegraph, Oct. 6, 1812.**

**DANGEROUS SHOAL.**  
The American ship *Union*, on her pas- sage from the Cape of Good Hope to the Isle of France, discovered a dangerous Shoal, and on her arrival at the latter port, the captain of the American ship gave an attested copy of the description of this Shoal, to Captain Warren, of His Majesty's ship *President*, and of which the following is an extract :—  
"Extract from a Journal of Remarks, kept on board H. M. ship *President*, captain Warren.  
"Description of a Shoal seen by the American ship *Union*, captain M'Nevin, Mr. Charston, Supercargo.  
July 22, 1812, at Noon, Lat. 35: 23. South, Long. by Chronometer, 41. 29. East.—Lunar, 41. 12. East.  
"Light winds, very clear sky, ship just steering; at 4 P. M. saw a Rock about 20 yards long and six feet above the water, surrounded by a Bank of Sand, visible as the Breakers receded from it in an Easterly direction, as far as the eye could reach from the main-top-mast head.  
"At sunset, the extremes bore from N. E. ½ E. to E. by S. the body of the Shoal about three miles distant; no bot- tom with 120 fathoms. At sunset tacked. [Star.

Per Ann.—Mrs. Vernon,—Mrs. Lynch,— Mrs. Hewetson,—Mrs. Neale,—Miss Thomp- son,—Capt. Vernon,—Captain Lynch,—Lieu- tenant Smith,—Cornet Sir J. Gordon,—Mr. G. Hewetson, Assistant Surgeon, Messrs. M. C. Hewetson, and W. Rogle, Cadets, and Mr. Dobbin.

The Honorable William Petrie, Esq. Gov- ernor of Penang, embarked on board the Honorable Company's Ship Royal George on Wednesday afternoon, under a salute of 19 guns.

The Troops composing the Garrison formed a Street from the Wallajah to the North Gate of the Fort, through which His Excellency passed. He proceeded to the Beach in the carriage of the Honorable the Governor, at- tended by a party of the Body Guard, and ac- companied by the Heads of Departments, and his private Friends.

**OCTOBER 6, 1812.**  
On Sunday arrived, his Majesty's ship Leda, Captain Sayer.  
Yesterday arrived, ship Lyrix, Captain A. Black, from Masulipatam; 27th September.  
On Friday last, sailed H. C. ships Lord Keith, Captain T. Freeman, and Ann, Captain P. Cameron, for Bengal.  
Same day, sailed the Government Schooner Alert, Captain J. Young, for the Isle of France; and the ship Venus, Captain Hay, for Amboyna and Java.  
Yesterday sailed, H. C. ship Indus, Capt. G. Weldon, for Bengal.

**Madras Gazette, Sept. 19, 1812.**  
On Tuesday morning, a deputation of the Principal Native Inhabitants of Mad- ras, waited on the Honorable William Petrie, Esq. at his Garden House on Choultry Plain, and presented the follow- ing Address :—  
To the Hon. WILLIAM PETRIE, Esq.  
&c. &c. &c.

HONORABLE SIR,  
We, the undersigned Native Inha- bitants of Madras, having been informed that you are about to leave the Preside cy for the purpose of taking charge of the Government of Prince of Wales' Island, beg leave to approach you, and to offer to you our congratulations on this event, which must be highly pleasing to you, speaking as it does in the strongest terms, the favorable opinion which your Honor- able Employers entertain of your integrity and abilities, and their approbation of your conduct during a period of forty-six years passed in their Service.

The zeal and application, which have characterised your proceedings from the time of your first entering into the Service of the Honorable East India Company— The purity, firmness, and wisdom with which you have discharged the duties of the important and distinguished situations which you have held on this Coast, par- ticularly at the Presidency; and the atten- tion which you have constantly paid to, and the endeavours you have used to pro- mote the interests of individuals, as well as those of the State, are universally known, but at the same time we acknowledge with thankfulness, the advantages, which we, in common with others, have derived from your exertions for the general good; we cannot refrain from expressing the grate- ful sense which we entertain from the uni- formly indulgent consideration which you have evinced on all occasions for our reli- gious customs and ceremonies, and for the kind and conciliatory manners, so pecu- liarly your own, which have marked all your communication with us, throughout the long period of your residence amongst us.

As we are now in all probability to part for the last time, we beg to offer to you our warmest wishes for a continuance of that happiness to which your merits, and a conscientious discharge of your duties, so justly entitle you; and to assure you, that the sentiments of gratitude, and thank- fulness which we feel, for all the benefits and favors which you have conferred upon us, are so strongly impressed on our minds that they never can be eradicated.

With the greatest respect, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves,  
Honorable Sir,  
Your obliged and most faithful Servants,  
Signed by 200 of the most respectable Natives, in English, Gentoo, Ma- labar and Mahratta.  
MADRAS, Sept. 14, 1812.

To the Principal Native Inhabitants of Madras.

MY FRIENDS,  
I return you my sincere thanks for the kind and affectionate address you have presented to me, on my preparing to leave this Settlement, perhaps for ever, and I desire to assure you with great sincerity, that I have derived more cordial satisfac- tion, and have been more gratified by this honorable, and unsolicited testimony of

**GRAMMAR RULES**  
FOR THE ATTAINMENT  
OF THE  
**MALAYO LANGUAGE,**  
MAY BE HAD AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



approbation from so respectable and numerous a Body of the Native Inhabitants of this populous Settlement, than from any other circumstance that has occurred to me in the course of a very long Service.

Having known many of you and your Fathers from my earliest youth, and having since my advancement to high Situations under this Government, had frequent opportunities of observing your peaceable, regular, and becoming conduct, and of witnessing your unalterable attachment, fidelity and confidence in the English Government, during our various struggles with an European Enemy, and with the late Sovereigns of Mysore, it was my indispensable duty to employ the power and influence I have occasionally possessed, to promote your comfort and happiness; not only as a well merited return for your attachment to the interests of my Country in the days of our adversity, but from the conviction engraven on my mind, that the welfare of every Government is inseparably and intimately blended in the prosperity and happiness of its subjects.

I have, I hope, invariably shewn the respect and attention which was due to your Customs and Religion, and as I attach great importance to the strict observation of this duty, I derive much satisfaction from the sentiments you are so kind as to express to me on this subject; I must however observe, that in regulating my public and private conduct on these principles, I have only acted in direct conformity to the spirit and tendency of orders and instructions from my Superiors in England, and to the enlightened policy of the British Government.

With every wish for the happiness of yourselves and families.

I remain,

Your very sincere Friend.

W. PETRIE.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1812.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Troops in garrison, consisting of a detachment of the Honorable Company's Coast Artillery, his Majesty's 80th and 86th Regiments, the 2d battalion of the 14th, and 2d battalion of 24th regiments of Native infantry, were paraded in Fort Saint George, and formed into a street extending from the Wallajah to the North gate, for the purpose of receiving the Honorable the Governor of Penang on his embarkation for Prince of Wales Island.

The Carriage of the Hon. Sir George Barlow, escorted by a Troop of the Body Guard, with the Town Major of Fort St. George, and Captain Spinks, Aid-de camp, arrived at the Gardens of Mr. Petrie, about three o'clock. Shortly after Mr. Petrie, accompanied by the above gentlemen, and Major General Chalmers, proceeded to the Fort, and alighted at the entrance of the street formed on the occasion, through which he passed on foot to the North gate, under the accustomed honors.

At the North Gate, the carriage of the Honorable the Governor of Fort St. George, was in waiting, escorted as before, which conveyed them to the Beach, when Mr. Petrie took leave of those friends which were waiting his arrival; and shortly after embarked, under a salute of 19 guns from the Fort, attended by the personal Staff of the Honorable Sir George Barlow, on board the Honorable Company's ship Royal George, Captain Gribble, for Penang.

Passengers on the Royal George—Mr. Clibbey, Chief Secretary to Government at Penang; Captain Coombs, Aide de Camp; Henry Hall, Esq. Lieutenant Hall, 4th Regt. N. I. and Mr. Benge.

## BOMBAY.

*Bombay Courier Extraordinary.*  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1812.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12TH AUGUST 1812.

His Majesty's Ship Volage, arrived from Great Britain this morning, having on board the Right Honorable Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, and Commander in Chief of the Fort and Garrison and of all the Forces that are now or hereafter shall be employed within the said Fort and Garrison.

Sir Evan Nepean having landed at eleven o'clock this morning and been introduced into the Council Chamber, took the usual Oaths as Governor of Bombay accordingly.

The following Proclamation is published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

### PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Right Honorable Sir Evan Nepean, Baronet, hath been appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Office

of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies.

It is hereby proclaimed that the aforesaid Right Honorable Sir Evan Nepean has on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said Office of Governor and taken the usual Oaths and his Seat accordingly.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN,  
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 12th August 1812.

AUGUST 12.

This morning arrived His Majesty's sloop of war Volage, the Honorable Captain Donald Mackay, having on board the Right Honorable Sir Evan Nepean Governor of Bombay.

The Volage left England on the 25th March touched at the Cape and left it the 5th June.

PASSENGERS:—Lieutenant Colonel Baron Thyll 25th L. D.—Mr. C. Northcote,—Mr. Tho. Wilkinson, Cadet.

The Hon'ble the Governor disembarked this morning under appropriate salutes from His Majesty's ship and the Fort and proceeding to the Government House through the troops under arms, took his seat in Council under the usual salute.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, August 26, 1812.

We have been favoured with the following interesting extract of a letter from an officer with the field force at Punderpoor; and hope shortly to be able to communicate to our readers the result of the experiments which we understood were to be made in camp by some professional gentlemen in regard to the qualities of the heavenly visitant.

Captain M—is in possession of a great curiosity viz. a stone precipitated from a Thunder cloud near the village of Cokurrbaum three days ago (the 6th August). It weighs 1 should think four pounds at least, is very heavy for its size, being greatly impregnated with iron, and coated with a thin black crust, as if Gunpowder had exploded around it. The Thunder clap was heard by many in our lines, like a rushing fire of Musquetry for about half a minute and on intelligence of the phenomenon reaching Camp, one of M's Guides was sent out to enquire and get the stone if possible. This he tells us was effected with some difficulty, as the Pattell concerning the stone of Heavenly fabrication, had determined to say his prayers to it, with due regularity.—The ground where it fell, was an open space quite clear of the village, and by the rapidity of its descent it tore up, and was buried a foot deep in the earth.

*Bombay Courier, Sept. 5, 1812.*

We are sorry to learn by advices from the Northward and particularly from Cutch that a scarcity prevails to an alarming extent. It is stated that the inhabitants bring their children down to Poorbunder from the adjacent country for the purpose of procuring in exchange the means of support for themselves.

It is truly shocking to behold without extreme facility the wretched natives of India, seem to shake off the most abiding feelings of human nature, in order to relieve themselves from the pressure of immediate distress. Two instances are mentioned as having occurred in the neighbourhood of Poorbunder which could only be exemplified in a country where Infanticide, we are afraid, is still practised on the weak pretence of saving the pride of a family from mortification.

In one instance, a man and woman were caught in the very act of destroying their own child to allay their hunger, and in another, a poor woman was on the point of committing a similar deed of horror, when she was prevented by a man who was keeping goats and who gave her a kid in exchange for her child. The half starved wretch immediately killed the animal and having devoured half of it in a raw state, expired on the spot.

We are happy to learn that those of our community who proceeded to the Isle of France in pursuit of health are likely to gain it.—They were living in a beautiful part of the country, twelve miles from Port Louis—where the climate allowed them to take exercise throughout the day—the Ladies clad with fir tippets and the Gentlemen enjoying the sports of the field.

In the evening much comfort was derived from the fire-side where every thing served to remind them of an English Home, we may therefore expect, in a few months, in the healthful faces of our absent friends some roses to mingle with the daffodil cheeks of Bombay.

The Astrea frigate arrived on the 14th of July, having had a very short passage of twenty four days and had subsequently proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope.

The Cornwall, Captain Henderson from Bengal, touched at Port Louis on her way to Europe and by that opportunity Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Morse proceeded to England.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1812.

We have been favoured with the following very interesting account of the horrid scenes occasioned by the outous traffic in Slaves, on the Eastern Coast of Africa, which we have much pleasure in inserting.

"The inhabitants of Zanzibar, an Island to the North of the Mozambique Channel, consist

of Soo, willees, negro slaves, and Arabs; the latter are not numerous, the Population may be computed at about 200,000, of this not more than 2,000 are Arabs; a considerable number of merchants from Cutch and Scind occupy the best houses in the Town; they engross the greatest part of the trade, and are the wealthiest portion of the community. Five sixths of the population are slaves; some considerable Arab and Soo, willee land-holders possessing from two to four hundred of these unfortunates. It is happy for those that fall into the hands of the Arabs, who are justly famed for the mild treatment of their slaves, they are allowed a small habitation on their owner's Estate, and not being over worked, they seem to enjoy a considerable portion of content, and happiness, the fertile soil furnishing them with little trouble, the means of subsistence. All however are not equally well situated, and the advocates for the slave trade, ought to witness the slave market at Zanzibar, after which, if they possess the slightest spark of generous feeling, they would alter there present doctrines.

"The slaves are brought to market early in the day, but the principal shew commences about three or four in the evening; set off to the best advantage by having their skins cleaned and burnished with oil, their faces painted with red and white stripes, and some times their woolly hair plated, and powdered with a yellow powder which are esteemed marks of beauty or elegance among them; their hands and feet ornamented with rings and bracelets, and a new wrapper of striped or plain coloured cloth about them, they are ranged in a line commencing with the youngest, increasing to the rear according to their size; at the head of this file which is composed of both sexes, and all ages from 6 to 60, walks the miscreant who owns them; behind and at each side are two or three of his domestic slaves armed, who serve as a guard. Thus arranged, the procession begins and passes through the market place, and principal streets, the owner holding forth in a kind of song, the good qualities of his slaves, and the prices that have been offered for them; when one strikes a spectator's fancy, the line immediately stops, and process of examination ensues, which for minuteness is unequalled in any cattle market in Europe; the Examiner having ascertained there is no defect in the faculties of speech, and hearing, and that the slave does not grind his teeth, and snore in his sleep, which are deemed great faults, proceeds with the examination; the mouth and teeth are first inspected, and afterwards every part of the body in succession (not excepting the private parts of both sexes in the most indecent manner) the slave is then made to run, and if there is no defect about the limbs, and no apparent disease, an offer is made, and at the close of the day the slaves, stripped of their finery, are sent to the houses of the highest bidder. Women with children newly born hanging at their breasts, and others so old they can scarcely walk, are seen thus dragging about the streets; some groups were so ill fed, that their bones appeared as if nearly ready to penetrate the skin. Children of six years old sold for 4 or 6 Dollars; the value of a prime slave was about 50 Dollars, and a young girl about 60 Dollars; women with infants did not fetch so high a price as those without, and old women scarcely any one would be burdened with.

"When a slave dies, they are often permitted to putrify on the beach, not a rag of cloth, or handful of earth being laid over them. In consequence of this disgusting practise, the stench about the town is intolerable, and co-operating with the noxious effluvia arising from putrid vegetable matter during the rainy season, added to the filthiness of their low houses, and narrow streets, tends to produce fevers and fluxes, which we learned make annually dreadful ravages among the inhabitants."

*Bombay Gazette, Sept. 16, 1812.*

### RECORDER'S COURT.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

Dustagool Johannes, Proponent—Gregory Johannes, Respondent.

The Proponent libelled for a Divorce and Alimony on a charge of adultery and cruelty on the part of the Respondent.—Previous to the cause being heard, the Advocate General for the Respondent, had moved the Court, that the witnesses on either side should be examined at the bar, which motion having been granted, a day was appointed for hearing the cause.

Mr. Woodhouse for the Proponent now informed the Court, that his client was an injured and oppressed Woman, driven by the unrelenting cruelty of her Husband, the Respondent, to the disagreeable necessity of vindicating her rights in a court of justice; that she was deprived of all means of subsistence and that what aggravated the cruelty of her husband was, that her present distress had grown out of a prosecution on the Crown side, wherein she had been charged with an attempt to murder. The learned Gentleman dwelt with considerable pathos on the nature of the case and the facts on which he relied; and then proceeded to call his witnesses, the examination and cross-examination of which took up the greater part of the day.—At a late hour, the Advocate General rose on behalf of the Respondent; and said, that from the view he took of the case as it then stood, he did not feel any great anxiety on behalf of

his client, as he humbly submitted to the court, that the Proponent had completely failed in making out any case for the Respondent to answer.—But that, at the same time, he could not avoid taking notice of the manner in which she had endeavoured to sustain the libel, a conduct which was peculiarly aggravated on her part, when it was on record on various other sides of this Honourable Court, that she herself had eloped from the house of her husband, on the discovery of an adulterous correspondence with a man of the name of Karapeet, and that it was the discovery of this adulterous correspondence which led to the still more alarming discovery, of her having at various times administered noxious drugs to her husband and his mother. It was very true the jury who tried her for that offence were of opinion, that the drugs were not administered with an intention to kill; but of the fact of administering there could be no doubt, proved as it was by so many uncontradicted witnesses.—It was to the character of her fair physician, that she was indebted for her acquittal; it appearing that she was one of those convenient ladies who practise conjuring in various domestic cases, and are no doubt in the habit of administering medicines on more occasions than their employers are always willing to acknowledge. The Advocate General said, he did not mean to have adverted to this trial, had he not been obliged to do so by the imputations which his learned friend had been instructed to call on the Proponent. He should not now however, detain the Court any further than to put in evidence of the adultery and elopement of the Proponent, to which he had already alluded.

The Advocate General then put in and proved the intercepted letters from the Proponent to her lover, and was proceeding to call his witnesses, when

The Recorder said, that the case on the part of the Proponent had completely failed, and that it was certainly a great aggravation of her former conduct: at the same time, he humanely suggested to the Advocate General, that some provision should be gratuitously made for the unfortunate woman, to prevent her falling altogether into a state of irretrievable ruin.

The Advocate General begged leave to assure his Lordship that he would use his influence with his client to make such a provision as would enable the unfortunate woman to atone for her past offences in retirement; without putting it in her power to lead a life of gaudy infamy.

The Court dismissed the libel.

*Bombay Courier Extraordinary,*  
SEPTEMBER 18, 1812.

"This morning arrived the *Suffena Russool*, John Boog, commander, from Bussorah the 12th August.

"We have been obligingly favored with the perusal of some Messina Gazettes and a Malta paper or two.

A letter from Bagdad dated the 29th of July mentions, that private accounts from Egypt, under date the 9th of June, say, that three days after the taking of Badajoz, Lord Wellington advanced towards Madrid in pursuit of Marmont; and some letters state that he had already reached Toledo. So confident was he of being victorious, that he had detached Marshall Boreford and Generals Graham and Hill with their respective divisions to serve in other parts of Spain. The siege of Cadiz is generally supposed to have been raised about the middle of April.

"A letter from Aleppo under date the 10th of July, states it to be reported with much appearance of truth, that an English Frigate had been for some days past taking the Soundings of the Bay of Scanderoon, and on sending a Boat on shore to water near the Village of Ayass, our people were fired upon, and one killed; upon which the Frigate is said to have borne up alongside the Village and destroyed it entirely.

"A letter from Constantinople, dated the 16th June, communicates an expectation of being able to send off a dispatch in a few days with the official intelligence of peace between the Porte and Russia, which may in the mean time be considered as concluded.

"Mr. Liston, our Ambassador at the Porte, arrived at Malta on the 20th May, General Andreossy had not yet arrived. There is no doubt but a peace between England and Russia will be the consequence of that with the Porte.

"Bonaparte left Paris the 24th April on his way to Poland; and there is a report that the French Army, after passing the Vistula, had been obliged to repress it, owing to want of provisions. It is said, the Russians mean to make it a war of defence, and harass the French with flying bodies of Cossacks, and by destroying every thing, so that the French may find no subsistence. If they follow that wise plan, Bonaparte and his army will repent their temerity. The Russian frontiers are lined with 500,000 men."



# POETRY.

## CAMBERWELL ASSEMBLY.

"Give me kind dulness, memory and rhyme,  
We'll put off genius till another time."

RAGING in my soul,  
I feel the poet's fire,  
My eyes in frenzy roll,  
My fingers grasp the lyre,  
Such transports Chamberwell do thy "belles inspire."  
Dancing now in gay confusion,  
All thy beauties I survey,  
Immortal God's in what profusion,  
Round my dazzled sight they play!  
Fairy forms and angel faces,  
(Blissed abode of all the graces)  
Ruby lips and star-light eyes,  
Virgin snows that fall and rise;  
Rounded elbow, pearl powder'd arms,  
Dreams of undiscover'd charms,  
Fill my enraptur'd breast with soft alarms.

Plac'd in orchestra high,  
Amidst the tuneful band,  
Old Gow I now descry,  
With fiddle in his hand;  
With active bow a reel he plays,  
Mark the hopping, mark the hays,  
With heavy steps the floors now ring,  
Now behold the highland fling.  
Keep it up, keep it up,  
"Quicker, quicker," now they cry,  
The fiddlers scrape, the dancers fly,  
What a noise and what a rout,  
How they kick their heels about,  
"Keep it up, oh, keep it up,"  
Hear them now begin to blow,  
See their cheeks with scarlet glow,  
Down them drops begin to flow.  
Yet keep it up, oh keep it up,  
They jump and hop, and jump and hop,  
And jump and hop and hop again;  
At length with heat and with fatigue oppress'd,  
The panting couples set them down to rest.

The bustling waiters fly about,  
Dealing tea and coffee out,  
Heavens what eating and what stuffing,  
Butter'd toast and butter'd muffin,  
Argeat, Negus, Lemonade,  
Cakes by Birch and Hoffman made,  
Are on every side display'd;  
Gow's fiddle once again resounds,  
Every heart with rapture bounds,  
With hasty steps the Cits advance,  
Tengage their partners for the dance;  
Oh what shrugs, oh what grimaces,  
Some happy, and some wretched faces,  
But lo! conducted to the lengthening row,  
Each smirking Jansel by her chosen beau.

Thrice blest are they on whom the lot shall fall,  
To fix the figure and the dance to call;  
Happy, happy, happy pair!  
Blest the you h and blest the fair!  
Now I see them lightly tripping,  
Changing sides and back again,  
Down the middle now they're skipping,  
Now their places they regain;  
The right hand now her partner seizes,  
Now her left his rival squeezes,  
Keep it up, oh keep it up.

Now hearing o'er the plain,  
Wild confusion seems to reign,  
The experienced eye alone can trace,  
Or form or figure in the dancing maze,  
Thus to the rude unletter'd eye,  
The wand'ring planets in the vaulted sky,  
Devious thro' ether's paths appear to stray,  
And no determin'd order to obey,  
But to the sage philosophic mind,  
Their course is known harmonious and defined.

CATERA DESUNT ASINUS.

### VARIATIONS.

\* Balls.  
+ At length with heat and with fatigue o'ercome,  
Each panting dancer sits him on his d--m.

### Extract from a Modern Traveller's Journal.

"As we were returning from our walk, we met a man so pale and wo-begone that we were induced to inquire into his story, we learnt he was a cross legged wight, who, in a moment of inebriation, had exchanged his sheers for a firelock, and was marching with the recruiting Serjeant to the Depot. The appearance of this man made such an impression on my sensibility, that I gave vent to my feelings in the following

### SONNET.

"Tell me pale wand'rer why thy heaving breast,  
So of en labours with the heart-born sigh,  
"With what misfortune is thy soul oppress'd?  
"Why stands the tear-drop in thy glist'ning eye?"  
He heard and thus with falt'ring voice did say,  
These tears, oh sympathising stranger flow,  
For cares corroding and for deep felt wo;  
Curs'd be the hour, and curs'd the fatal day,  
When Iur'd by love of liquor and of gold,  
I bade adieu to my Native land;  
What time I hebbate I my freedom sold,  
And left my friends to join the martial band.  
More had he said, but with impatient haste,  
The Serjeant said, "Move on you lazy beast."

Vox Et.

## BLANK FORMS.

BLANK POWERS of ATTORNEY, BONDS, and BILLS of LADING, may be had at the Gazette Office.

# EUROPE.

## JOURNAL OF AN EXCURSION FROM JAFFA (ANCIENT JOPPA) TO JERUSALEM, BY LIEUT. GEORGE HILLIER, OF H. M. SHIP TIGRE.

On Saturday, the 22d June, 1800, in the afternoon, went on shore with Sir Sidney Smith, who introduced me, and the gentlemen accompanying me in this excursion, to the Grand Vizier, and mentioned to him our intention of visiting Jerusalem. The Grand Vizier immediately gave us the necessary passports, an order for horses, and a proper guard to be ready to attend us the next morning. This night was spent very uncomfortably in the tent of the Reis Effendi, being much annoyed by various descriptions of vermin. On Monday morning, after much delay and trouble we procured the horses ordered for us, and two men armed as guard, and departed from the camp at 10 o'clock. After riding three quarters of an hour we arrived at a small village called Yadour; at 12 came to Ramla, a town in ruins; here we alighted and refreshed ourselves with the provisions we had provided for the journey. Received at this place an additional guard of five men, and rode to a small town called Alkabab, where we baited our horses near a spot occupied by a miserable horde of Arabs who reside among the ruins. At three-quarters past three passed the ruins of a town called Ezo, near the spot where David slew Goliath. In the town are the remains of some very good buildings, and was formerly a place of note, but is now a wretched spot inhabited by Arabs. At four we entered the pass leading through the mountains, which were inhabited by Bedouins, who subsist chiefly by plundering travellers passing this road. We saw some of them, who went by us in a very peaceable manner. The road to Jerusalem from this place is beyond description bad, and rocky; only one horse could pass at a time, and I think few English horses could travel it without accident; but so sure footed were the horses we rode, that although many of them had lost a shoe, and some all, not an accident occurred. At nine we arrived at a place called by the Arabs Caryetebars; it is now in ruins, but has been of some consequence; there are very visible remains of a large convent. The only cultivated spot between the entrance into the mountains and Jerusalem, is a small valley adjoining this town, extending three or four miles towards Jerusalem, where is a plantation of vines, fig, olive, and apple trees, with here and there a small spot of Indian corn and tobacco. At twelve o'clock at night, after travelling in the dark some hours over a most dreadful road, we arrived at the gates of the Holy City, which were shut; we could gain no admittance till three o'clock, when the gates were opened to us, and a great number of persons were ready to receive us, seemed pleased at our visit, and conducted us to a Convent of Franciscan Friars, who treated us in a very kind and friendly manner. After reposing ourselves very comfortably three or four hours, we waited upon the Turkish Pacha, and delivered our letter from the Grand Vizier; he entertained us in the Turkish manner, with pipes, tobacco, and coffee. The house he resides in is said to have been the house of Pontius Pilate! Mount Cavalry, on which our Saviour was crucified, and which then stood without the walls of the city, is now in the center of it. After dinner we rode out of the city to Mount Sion. To the eastward of the town stands a Turkish mosque, which was formerly a convent of Franciscans, built on the spot where Christ eat the Passover with the Apostles. From thence we descended into the Valley of Quire Jehosaphat; at the entrance of it is the well where the sick and hurt (as mentioned in scripture) were made whole. The valley is very narrow, and parts the spot where the old city, of which no vestige remains, stood. We passed two caves, cut out of the solid rock, said to have been a place of concealment for the concubines of Solomon; a little further to the westward is the sepulchre of Zacharias, and a few paces further is the temple of Asa, the grandson of Solomon; further westward is the sepulchre of Santa Madona. From this place we began to ascend in a north easterly direction, the Mount of Olives, at the foot of which is the spot where Judas betrayed Christ; on the top of the Mount, in a small chapel; we were shewn the stone on which Christ stood when

he ascended into Heaven; on the stone appears the marks of a foot; a small chapel is erected over the stone and contains four or five lamps, which they informed us were kept continually burning. A little farther westward are ruins of a church, built where the Apostles were sitting when Christ appeared to them after his resurrection; and where they were assembled when they saw him ascend into Heaven. On the Mount of Olives are many olive trees, much decayed, and most of them filled with stones, said to have been there at the time of our Saviour. About a mile westward is the burial place of the Kings of Israel. We crawled into the sepulchre on our hands and knees, and saw several apartments of about fourteen feet square, and several inches in the sides of them. On Wednesday the 25th, we went from Jerusalem to Bethlehem, a distance of six miles southerly and westerly, over a barren rocky road. At some distance to the eastward, we were shewn the spot where the Angels appeared to the Shepherds. Soon after we passed the tomb of Rachel, where Ramath Gilead formerly stood, about a mile to the northward of Bethlehem. On our arrival we were conducted to a Convent of Franciscan Friars, who received us very friendly. From the top of the Convent we had a distant view of the dead sea, or Lake of Asphaltos, mentioned by the ancients. The Convent is built on the spot where Christ was born; the place we were shewn in the chapel of the convent, and likewise the manger in which he was laid, which is now very richly decorated, and lamps round it continually burning; it was here also that wise men of the east brought their presents. We likewise saw the grotto of Joseph, the sepulchre of the children slain by Herod, and that of Jerome, and his study, with various other sacred curiosities. After taking some refreshment, we went a few miles further to the town of St John the Baptist, where there is another convent of Franciscans, who have an exceeding handsome church built on the spot where St John was born, and on which is this inscription: "Hic Precursor Domini natus est." As usual, we met with a most cordial reception, and were much pressed to stay all night, which we declined, and at seven o'clock returned to our friends at Jerusalem. Thursday 26th June, having previously obtained leave of the Pacha (without whose permission no Christian can go) we went accompanied by one of our friends from the Convent, to see the Church of the Sepulchre, where Christ was laid. It was built by St Helena the mother of the Emperor Constantine. It is a noble edifice, and contains four chapels; viz. the Roman Catholic, Greek, Armenian and Coptic, (the ancient Egyptian). At our entrance into the Church, we were shewn the spot where Christ was enshroued after he was taken from the cross, which is now covered with an elegant marble slab, seven feet long. From hence we went into the holy Sepulchre, in which our Saviour was interred; it is cut out of the solid rock, and has a small dome over it; within is a number of silver lamps always burning; while within this Church we were shewn the places where our Saviour was scourged and crucified, and the identical stone pillar to which he was bound when scourged. We afterwards visited the tomb of St Helena, cut out of the solid rock, from the window of which she discovered the place where the cross of Christ was buried, of which they gave the following account: "St Helena having discovered the three crosses on which Christ and the two thieves were crucified, she was unable to know which of them was the cross of our Saviour, till trial was made of their virtues by laying a woman upon them separately that was ill of a leprosy, who touched two of them without effect, but when she was laid upon the other, as the real cross, the spots on her body died away, and in a short time she was cleansed." How far confidence may be placed in their account, I shall not pretend to say, but from their manner of relating the circumstance, I really think they themselves believe the story they tell. After viewing every thing worth seeing in this church, we visited the Armenian convent, the chapel of which, for richness, surpassed any thing we had seen. The pillars are covered with China tiles, and the interior part of the chapel with tortoise-shell and mother-of-pearl. From thence we went to the Greek convent, and then to the convent of Carmelite Monks, where we saw a number

of wine-casks of very large dimensions, and filled with most excellent wine, which they allowed us to taste. From hence we proceeded to the Coptic Convent, which is a miserable place. We then returned to dinner with our friends the Franciscans, who entertained us with every good thing that could be procured. It would be the greatest ingratitude not to mention the generous and hospitable manner in which we were received at the Armenian, Carmelite, and Greek Convents. The instant we entered, wine, sweetmeats, aquavite, and coffee were produced, and they seemed to vie with each other in paying us attention. At our departure from each of the Convents, they burned frankincense before us, and sprinkled us with rose-water and various perfumes. When we went to take our departure in the evening, from the Convent, the Superior, a fine venerable old man, seemed much affected, and with tears in his eyes, importuned us to stay longer—it would make them all happy could we prolong our stay, and acknowledged their obligation to the English nation for preserving them from the merciless hands of Bonaparte. He related to us the following anecdote of that wretch:—"When General Dimas had advanced with a detachment of the French army within a few leagues of Jerusalem, sent for leave to attack it—Bonaparte replied, when he had taken Acre he would come in person and plant the tree of liberty on the very spot where Christ suffered; and that the first French soldier who fell in the attack on Jerusalem, should be buried in the holy Sepulchre." Such impiety, said the old man, makes us detest the monster, and bless our preservers; and to Sir Sidney Smith, and those under him, was owing every thing." Sir Sidney Smith was the first Christian that was allowed, since the Turks have had possession of Jerusalem, to enter it in the dress of a Frank, or to go into it armed. We were allowed the same indulgence, and all who have visited the place by his means. Jerusalem stands on the north side of Mount Sion, surrounded every way by rocky hills: it is walled entirely round (and appears like an amphitheatre) with square towers on it, about 300 feet apart, but has a single gun mounted. The only cannon I saw in the city were three or four small pieces before the door of the Cadi or Judge, and merely used for ceremony. From the windows of the Cadi's house is the place where it is said David first saw fair Bathsheba. The number of inhabitants in Jerusalem, we were told, was as follows:—Turks 10,000, Greeks 1,000, Franks 400, Armenians 1,000, Jews, 3,400; making in the whole 15,800. At our departure from the Convent, at Jerusalem, the Superior presented each of us with crosses and beads. On Friday morning, at five o'clock, we left Jerusalem, and at seven in the evening we arrived on board the Tigre, much fatigued with our journey, but highly gratified.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Sale of Lands in Cawang, formerly advertised to take place on the 1st January, is postponed to Monday the 18th of that month, on which day they will be put up together with the lots intended to be sold in the Batavia Regencies at the Stadt-house, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

C. ASSEY,

Secretary.

BATAVIA,

Dec. 18, 1812.

HERNETENS wordt bekend gemaakt dat de verkoop van Land in het rijk wangsche, welke moest plaats gryden op den 1 Januari van het volgende jaar, is uitgesteld tot Maandag den 18 Januari daarna volgende, op welke dag de bovengenoemde Landen, te gelykertyd met de in de Regentschappen te verkopen sikkien Lands op het Stadhuys publiek zullen verkocht worden ten 10 uren voor de middag.

Op order van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur,

C. ASSEY,

Secretaris.

BATAVIA

den 18de Dec. 1812.

### FOR SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA,

THE Brig Mary Ann, Captain Bradley, will positively sail on the 24th inst. For Freight, apply to Mr. R. S. Graham, Great River Street.

Batavia, Dec. 18, 1812.

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENVLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrent de termen van inzien en het plaatsen van Advertissemanten in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertissemanten, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoerlyken tyd ontvingen, worden verzagt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge door te komen.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1812.

**Advertisement.**

**T**HE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish for general information the following Notification published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 22<sup>d</sup> October last, and to give notice, that all Rice which may be exported from Samarang, Gessoe and Sourabaya, from the 1<sup>st</sup> January to the 1<sup>st</sup> April next, for the port of Bombay direct, shall be relieved from the Export Duty at those Ports.

**Advertentie.**

**H**ET Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade beklagt te hebben dat de onderstaande in de Calcuttasche Courant van den 22 October j. l. gesigneerde opgave tot een elks informatie en narigt herdrukt worde, en dat welken aan een ygelijk worde bekend gemaakt dat alle Ryst welke tusschen den 1<sup>sten</sup> Januarij en den 1<sup>sten</sup> April aanstaande, van Samarang, Gessoe en Sourabaya rechtstreeks naar Bombay zal vervoerd worden, bevryd zal w. z. n. van de betaling van uitgaande regten in die havens respectievelyk.

*Calcutta Gazette, October 22, 1812.*

**FORT WILLIAM,**

**PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 12, 1812.**

The following Statement of the Market Prices of *Grains* at Bombay, on the 15th September, received from the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of that Presidency, is published for general information.

**ARTICLES.**

		<i>Ruppes</i>	<i>Q. Rs</i>
Hanshi Wheat, .....	per candy,	44	0 0
Bhowanjeri Wheat, .....	do.	41	0 0
Ditto do. of 2d sort, .....	do.	None	6 0
Ditto Barzees, 1st sort, .....	do.	39	0 0
Ditto ditto, 2d sort, .....	do.	38	0 0
Jauchow, ditto, .....	do.	40	0 0
Jauchow, ditto, .....	do.	None	0 0
Mess, .....	do.	48	0 0
Mess, .....	do.	38	0 0
Wheat, .....	do.	38	0 0
Chowli, .....	per phara,	3	2 0
Chowli, .....	do.	4	1 50
Chowli, .....	do.	4	2 0
Chowli, .....	do.	None	0 0

**UNHEATEN RICE, OF SORTS.**

Peray Rice, .....	per phara,	4	2 50
Peray ditto, .....	do.	4	1 50
Peray ditto, .....	do.	4	0 50

**BEATEN RICE.**

Jeramul Rice, 1st sort, .....	do.	6	0 0
Ditto do. 2d do. ....	do.	5	3 0
Yeegele ditto, .....	do.	5	2 0
Peray ditto, .....	do.	5	1 0
Peray ditto, .....	do.	4	3 0

**MANGALORE RICE.**

Unboiled Rice, 1st sort, .....	per phara,	4	2 0
Ditto do. 2d do. ....	do.	4	0 0
Boiled, do. ....	do.	3	2 0

**BENGAL RICE.**

Unboiled Rice, 1st sort, .....	per bag,	12	2 0
Ditto ditto, 2d do. ....	do.	10	0 0
Boiled ditto, 1st do. ....	do.	8	0 0
Ditto ditto, 2d do. ....	do.	7	2 0

**BATTY.**

Putney, .....	per moorah,	50	0 0
Raw, .....	do.	26	0 0
Red, .....	ditto,	None	0 0

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

**N. B. EDMONSTONE,**  
*Chief Secy. to Govt.*

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

**C. G. BLGRAVE,**  
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

**BATAVIA.**  
Dec. 10, 1812.

**Advertisement.**

**T**HE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having been pleased to determine with a view to the more regular examination and controul of contingent Civil charges, that all Contingent Bills shall be in the first instance examined in the Accountant's Department, and from thence submitted to the Lieutenant Governor in Council. Notice is hereby given, that all Contingent Bills in the Civil Department, in any part of the Island, are in the first instance to be sent to the Accountant at Batavia, accompanied by the several vouchers and authorities by which such Bills are presented. The decision of Government thereon will be received from the Secretary's Office, and a failure of the transmission of the necessary documents will subject the parties to a rejection of the charge.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

**C. ASSEY,**  
*Ass. Sec. to Govt.*

Batavia, Dec. 12, 1812.

**Advertentie.**

**A**LZOO den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade goedgevonden heeft te bepalen dat, ter regelmatiger examinatie en beter snijking van extra declaratie en reekeningen, dezelve in de eerste plaats op de Rekenkamer moeten worden nagezien, en van daar aan Zyne Excellentie toegezonden, zoo word by dezen bekend gemaakt dat zodanige declaratie en reekeningen, het civile Departement betreffende, in welk gedeelte van het Eiland zulks ook moge wezen, in de eerste plaats moeten worden gezonden aan den Accountant te Batavia, voorzien van de nodige Documenten en Orders, op grond van welke zodanige declaratie worden gedaan.—De uitspraak van het Gouvernement op dezelve zal aan de belanghebbenden door den Secretaris van het Gouvernement worden medegedeelt, doch by gebrek van behoorlyke Documenten en bewyzen, zullen de in rekening gebragte onkosten verworpen worden.

Ter ordonnantie van Den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

**C. ASSEY,**  
*Adjunct Govt. Sect.*

Batavia, den 12 Dec. 1812.

**Advertisement.**

**C**OMPLAINTS having been made to Government that it has become a practice in Batavia and its Environs to purchase Clothes and Accoutrements from the Soldiers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Troops, Notice is hereby given, that any person convicted of this offence shall be fined ten times the value of the property purchased, and on repetition of the offence shall be moreover liable to corporal punishment and to such other penalties as the nature of the case may require. All persons therefore are hereby strictly warned and cautioned against purchasing or taking in pawn any part of the Dress or Accoutrements belonging to Soldiers or others attached to the Military Establishments; as they shall answer for the same at their peril.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

**C. ASSEY,**  
*Asst. Sec. to Govt.*

Batavia, Dec. 12, 1812.

**Advertentie.**

**A**LZOO aan het Gouvernement gebleken is dat er zich te Batavia en dies ommestreeken personen bevinden welke zich niet onzien kleederen en andere monteringsstukken van soldaten; tot Zyne Majesteits en de Compagnies Troupen behoorende te kopen, zoo word by dezen bekend gemaakt dat een ygelijk welke zich aan het kopen van soortgelijke goederen zal schuldige maken, voor de eerste maal zal verbeuren eenigeld boete ten bedragen van tienmaal de waarde van het gekogte, en ten tweden malen zal onder hevig zyn aan lyfstraffe of zodanige andere puniti ten als de toedragt der zake zal gebied. Een elk die zulks mogt aangaan word gevolglyk ten sterksten gewaarschouwd zich van het kopen van zodanige goederen te onthouden, ten zynen periculen.

Ter Ordonnantie van de Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

**C. ASSEY,**  
*Adj. Govts. Sect.*

Batavia, den 12 Dec. 1812

**Government Advertisement.**

**Public Notice is Hereby Given;**

**T**HAT a general description of the boundaries of such Lands as the Government intends selling in the Batavian and Preanger Regencies is now in readiness to be seen at the office of the Resident of Buitenzorg, and that a more minute description is preparing with a map of the Lots, a copy of which will be left at the Collector's Office in Batavia for inspection ten days before the day of sale, of which due notice will hereafter be given.

**T. McQUOID,**  
*President of Committee for sale of Lands.*

Buitenzorg, Dec. 10, 1812.

**Advertentie.**

**W**ORDT mitsdezen bekend gemaakt, dat een generale beschryving van de greusscheidingen van zodanige Landen, als het Gouvernement voornemens is

in de Batavijsche en Preanger Regentschappen te verkoopen, in gereedheid gebragt en te zien is ten Kantore van den Resident te Buitenzorg,— en dat men bezig is een meer byzondere beschryving benevens een kaart van de percelen te vervaardigen, waarvan een kopy ten Kantore van den Collecteur te Batavia te zien zal zyn voor een ieder, en zulks tien dagen voor den dag der verkooping, welke nader bekend zal worden gemaakt.

**T. McQUOID,**  
*President van de Commissie tot verkoop der Landen.*

**BUITENZORG }**  
Dec. 10, 1812.

**Notice is Hereby Given,**

**T**HAT Packets are open at the Post-Office for the reception of Letters for England in the Honorable Company's ship Juliana.

**C. ASSEY,**  
*Sec'y to the Lieut. Governor.*  
Batavia, Dec. 12, 1812.

**B**Y dezen word bekend gemaakt dat er op het Post-kantoor een paquet is geopent ter receptie van brieven naar Engeland, te verzenden met het E. C. Schip Juliana.

**C. ASSEY,**  
*Sec. van den Luit. Gouverneur.*

**TERMS**

*Upon which will be Farmed out the consumption of Salt in the Town and the Environs of Batavia, for the year 1813.*

1.—**T**HIS Farm will be sold for the period of one year, or from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January to the 31<sup>st</sup> of December, 1813, payable in Spanish Dollars, one-third in silver, and two-thirds in paper money, at Rix Dollars 6½ for one Spanish Dollar.

2.—The Salt made within the jurisdiction of Batavia, shall be wholly and exclusively delivered to the Farmer, on pain of confiscation and paying double the price of sale by those acting on the contrary.

3.—If Salt be scarce, the Farmer shall pay 6 Spanish Dollars, or 30 Rix Dollars copper to the Salt-makers for one great or double coyang, or so much less as without vexation, and conveniently may be done, and he shall moreover be obliged to accept the whole quantity of Salt made within the jurisdiction of Batavia.

4.—The Farmer shall dispose of Salt at no higher rate than 36 stivers copper coin per gantang, or equal to that rate in silver or paper money.

5.—The proprietors of lands where Salt ponds be found, shall, for the Salt made on their lands and delivered to the Farmer, receive 16 gantangs from the Salt-makers and 24 gantangs from the Farmer in value, at the rate specified in Article 3d, but not in kind.

6.—The Salt-makers shall be obliged to have a licence of the Farmer for every Salt-pond they wish to lay on, to watch over which, and to prevent clandestine sale of Salt, the Farmer shall be at liberty to appoint a proper person to make his stay at such place.

7.—The Salt imported from without the jurisdiction of Batavia, shall be disposed of solely to the Farmer at an equal rate to its value here, including all the expences.

8.—The Farmer shall for as long as he is not provided with his own prows, be at liberty of disposing over all those timber prows and prows pappang, and their men as are usually going to and fro to Pakkies and other places within the jurisdiction of Batavia, to transport Salt from thence four times a year, provided he pays freight at 30 Rix Dollars paper money, or pro rata in silver or copper coin, or so much less as he may contract for one great or double coyang.

9.—The Farmer shall be at liberty of having all deficiencies paid for at the market price by the tindals or owners of prows by its unloading at this place, if such deficiencies exceed five gantangs per coyang.

10.—The Farmer shall be obliged to provide with Salt the Potyas or holders of the Bazars respectively in the environs of Batavia, beyond the 6th pole, at the rate of Rix Dollars 120 copper money, for one small or single coyang, when reasonable notice be given to him by each of them of the quantities they will be in want of for their said Bazars, and it shall be allowed to them to levy on each gantang two stivers copper, more than at Batavia, and thereabouts to the 6th pole inclusive.

11.—The Farmer shall be obliged to take care, that a sufficient quantity of Salt be at hand, for the consumption of Batavia and the environs, and shall allow no Salt to be exported without the jurisdiction of Batavia, but by approbation and licence of the Magistrates.

12.—The Farmer shall be obliged to sell the Salt calculated for the consumption of the Preanger Districts at the same rate as heretofore, or for a price equal to what is paid for the same at Pakkies, and such shall be the case with the necessary quantity of Salt required for the consumption of Buitenzorg, but the Farmer of Buitenzorg shall be obliged to indemnify the Farmer of Salt for the expences fallen upon it from Pakkies to Batavia.

13.—The day previous to the day of Sale of the Salt Farm, every one who may have more than one quarter of a Coyang of Salt in his possession or under his charge shall be obliged to state it to the Magistrates, on pain of confiscation and paying double the price of Sale on discovery of having acted to the contrary.

14.—All the potyas or holders of bazars in the environs of Batavia, shall take care that the Sale of Salt received by them extends no further than their Bazars respectively, on pain of the transgressors hereof being punished by due authorities according to the exigency of the case.

15.—Should it happen that not sufficient Salt was made at Bantam for the consumption there, the Farmer shall be obliged to provide it by procuring the required quantities from Pakkies to the retailers at Bantam, at the rate of Rix Dollars 80 copper coin, or Spanish Dollars 16, for one small single Coyang.

16.—The Farmer shall, at the beginning of his Farm, have credit for three months, but shall make restitution of those arrears to Government in the fourth month, and afterwards pay his Farm money regularly within the first six days of every month without any exception whatever.

17.—The Successor in his Farm shall be obliged to take over from him all those quantities of Salt, which at the expiration of his Farm may be at hand, on paying the fixed prime Cost by Art. 3, and the charges.

18.—The said successor to the Farmer shall also be obliged to take over from him all prows, godowns, or lombongs belonging to the Kongsy of this Farm, by valuation of two impartial persons to be appointed by both the Farmers for that purpose.

19.—The Farmer shall give two Securities approved by Government, for the due fulfillment of the aforesaid terms, and in case of failure, this Farm shall be resold at his risk, and he and his Securities be held responsible for all the losses sustained.

Published by authority of Government.

**G. F. MEYLAN,**  
*Secretary to the Magistrates.*

**BATAVIA,**  
Dec. 5, 1812.

**CONDITIEN**

*Waar op de Consumptie van het Zout in de stad en ommelanden van Batavia, voor den Jare 1813 zal worden verpacht.*

1.—**D**EZE verpachting zal zyn voor gaande met den 1<sup>sten</sup> Januarij en eindigende met den 31<sup>sten</sup> December 1813, en opgeveild worden in Sp. Matten beinaheer ½ in zilver en ½ in papiere geld, de Sp. Mat gerekend tegens Rds. 6-24. papiere gel. 1 leier.



2.—Het Zout dat in de Jurisdic tie van Batavia zal worden aangemaakt, zal by afsluiting aan den Pachter moeten wor den geleverd sub poene van Confiscatie en de dubbelde waarde van dien in contrarie gevallen.

3.—De Pachter zal wanneer het Zout schaars is aan de Zout makers voor de groote of dubbelde Coyang betalen 6 Sp. Matten in zilver of Rds. 50 Japans koper geld, of zoo veel minder als hy naar billyk heid by een ruime voor raad van dat arti kel zonder variatie zal kunnen bedingen; en zal hy Pachter tevens verplicht zyn te accepteren al het Zout dat in de Jurisdic tie van Batavia zal worden aangemaakt.

4.—De Pachter zal het Zout niet hoger maar wel minder mogen verkopen als de Gantang tegen 36 St. koper geld dan wel in zilver of papier daar mede gelijkstandig.

5.—De Eigenaars van de Landeryn waar Zout pannen gevonden worden, zul len op het Zout dat aangemaakt en aan de Pachter afgeleverd word van de Zout ma kers 16, en van den Pachter 24 Gantangs genieten wel te verstaan in gelde en dus niet in natura, berekend tegens de prys by Art. 3.

6.—De Zout makers zullen verplicht zyn van ieder nieuwe Zout pand die ze zul len willen aanleggen een bewys van den Pachter te vragen en waarom, en ook oin den Olandistien verkoop van Zout tegen te gaan, den Pachter de vryheid zal hebben zulks te laten surveilleren door iemand die hy zal goed vinden aldaar te plaatsen.

7.—Al het Zout dat van elders buiten de Jurisdic tie van Batavia zal worden inge voerd, zal alleen aan den Pachter en nie mand anders mogen worden verkocht, voor de prys waar op den Pachter het Zout met alle de ongelden daar op baswaard, alhier te staan komt.

8.—De Pachter zal zo lang hy niet van eigen Vaartuigen zal wezen voorzien, 4 maal in het Jaar ter afhaal van zout van Pakkies of elders onder de Jurisdic tie van Batavia, kunnen disponeeren over alle hout Prau wen, en Prauw papangs die gewoonlyk op sen afvaren met de daar op vereischt wor dende manschappen, mits betalende voor de groote of dubbelde Koyang aan vracht, wanneer den Pachter zulks niet minder kan bedingen tegen 30 Japans koper geld of zo

maar rato in zilver of papier.

9.—De Pachter zal het recht en de fa culteit hebben om alle deficieten op het Zout by uitlevering alhier door de voer ders of eigenaars der Prauwen te laten vergoeden tegens den markt of verkoops prys, in dien de minderheid op het zelve meer als 5 Gantangs per Koyang zal komen te bedragen.

10.—De Pachter zal verplicht zyn, aan de respectie Bazaar houders of Potias van de onderscheidene Bazaars in de Omme of Bovenlanden boven de 6de paal van Ba tavia, het Zout af te staan tegens Rds. 120. koper geld de kleine Koyangs, mits aan hem door een ieder voor al worde opge geven de quantiteit Zout die ze voor hun ne Bazaars zullen benodigen, en zullen de ze altoos 2 st. koper per Gantang meer mogen hebben als in en om de Stad tot de 6 paal inclusive.

11.—De Pachter zal verplicht en gehou den zyn te zorgen dat altoos op Batavia een genoegzame hoeveelheid zout voor de consumptie van de Stad en Ommelanden aan handen zy, en zal geen zout voor den uitvoer buiten de jurisdic tie van Batavia mogen afstaan, dan met voorkennis en naar geëstineerde licentie van de Magi straat.

12.—De Pachter zal het zout dat voor de consumptie van de Preanger Regent schappen gerekend mogt worden te beno digen afstaan tegens dezelfde pryzen als bevorens dat is: tegens den prys waarop hun dat artikel te pakkes te staan komt, en zal zulks inzelvervoegen geschieden met de quantiteit die gerekend mag worden voor de consumptie van Buitenzorg te benodigen, mits den Pachter van Buitenzorg den zout Pachter schadeloos stelt voor de onkosten daarop van Pakkies naar Batavia gemaakt.

13.—De dag voor de verpachting van het zout, zal een ieder, die meer als een quart koyang in zyn bezit of onder zyn berusting heeft, daarvan opgave doen aan den Magistraat, sub poene van confiscatie en de dubbelde waarde van dien wanneer bevonden zal worden hier tegens te hebben gehandeld.

14.—Alle Potias of Bazaarthouders in de Batavia'sche Ommelanden zullen het debiet

van het by hun ontfangen zout, niet verder mogen extenderen als binnen hunne respec tive Bazaars, sub poene dat in contrarie gevallen de contraveuteurs naar exigentie van zaken zullen worden gecorrigeert door de autoriteiten daartoe bevoegd.

15.—Zoo het mocht gebeuren dat op Bantam voor eigen consumptie geen zout genoeg werd aangemaakt zal den Pachter van dat zilt alhier verplicht zyn hetzelfde af te staan aan de Bantamsche Handelaars tegens Ryksd: 80 Japans koper, of 16 Spaansche matten de kleine koyang.

16.—De Pachter zal by den aanvang van zyne Pacht drie Maanden credit heb ben, en daarna dezedrie agterstallige Maan den in de vierde Maand van zyn Pacht termyn aan het Gouvernement restitueeren, en vervolgens met den 6de van ieder lopende Maand zyn Pachtschat maandel yksch voldoen zonder eenige exceptie.

17.—De aankomende Pachter zal ver plicht zyn van den afgaande over te nemen al het zout welke by het uiteinde van de gestipuleerde Pacht tyd aanhanden zal wezen, tegen betaling van de gefixeerde inkoop prys by artikel 3 bepaald met de daarop berekende ongelden.

18.—Ook zal de aankomende Pachter van de aftredene moeten overnemen, alle de Vaartuigen, Pakhuizen of Lombongs tot de Kongsie van deze Pacht gehoornde, onder billyke taxatie van onpartydige lieden door de beide Pachters daartoe te benoemen.

19.—De Pachter zal voor de naarko ming der bovenstaande Conditiën behoor lyke cautie stellen ten genoeg van het Gouvernement, en zoo hy ingeoreeke mocht blyven zal deze Pacht ten zyner risico op nieuw worden opgeveild, zultende alle schaden daarop te lyden door hem en zyne borgen worden vergoed, zonder dat hy eenige aanspraak zal kunnen maken op de daarop te vallene voordelen.

Gepubliceerd op authorisatie van het Gouvernement.

BATAVIA, den 5de December 1812.

G. F. MEYLAN,  
Sec. van de Magistraat.

*CONDITIONS and Terms on which the following Revenue Farms of Gov ernment will be disposed of for the year 1813, at the Stadt-house of Batavia, on the 24th December, viz.*

1.—The licence for keeping Vegetable shops.

2.—The capitation of the Chinese.

3.—The licence for slaughtering Cat tle, with permission to the farmer to levy the Farm duties in copper duits.

4.—The licence for killing Hogs, Shorn Goats, and Sheep, the Farm duties to be levied by the Farmer in copper duits.

5.—The licence for Manufacturing Wax-candles, the Farm duties to be levied by the Farmer in copper duits.

6.—The licence for cutting Chinese Tobacco.

7.—The Rice-market.

8.—The Fish-market, on such stipula tions as have been established by the con ditions of Farms, of the 14th December, 1811.

9.—The Wayangs.

10.—The Weighing Farm, on con ditions separately formed thereof.

11.—The consumption of Arrack for Batavia and its Environs, on terms se parately formed thereof, under date the 27th November, 1811.

12.—The Trade to Ships and Vessels in the Roads.

13.—The pass for a Chinese Junk for trading to Macassar, in the year 1814.

14.—The consumption of Salt for Ba tavia and its Environs, on conditions se pa rately formed thereof on the 4th Dec.

The Farmers shall be bound to pay monthly, beyond their Farm-money to Government, five per cent to the Col lector of Customs, and the above said Farms shall further be sold on such gen eral conditions and terms as were stipulated in the year 1797, and in the alterations made besides them in and since the year 1800, for as far as they are not inconsis tent with the alterations now made.

Also, shall at the day and place pre scribed, be disposed of for the year 1813.

15.—The Salt and the Broom at Ban tam, on conditions separately formed there of on the 23d November last.

All the above said Farms shall be sold for Spanish Dollars, first by abatement, and then by high bidding.—Payment is

to be made in gold or silver coin, or at the option of the purchaser, one-third in gold or silver, and the remaining two-thirds in Batavia paper currency, at the rate of 6½ Rix dollars for one Spanish dollar, agreeable to the Proclamation of the Right Honorable Lord Minto, bearing date the 11th September, 1811.

Given at the Stad-House at Batavia, this 5th of December, 1812.

Published by authority of Government.

G. F. MEYLAN,  
Secretary to the Magistrates.

*CONDITIEN en Voorwaarden, waar op de navolgende Gemene Lands Mid delen te Batavia en dies Ressorte op den 24ste December aanstaande ten Stad huise alhier zullen worden verpacht voor den jare 1813, te weten.*

1.—De groente kramen en winkels.

2.—Het hoofd geld der chinesen.

3.—Het slachten van vee, met permis sie aan den Pachter om zyne heffingen te mogen doen in kopere duiten.

4.—Het slachten van varkens, gescho ren bokken en schapen met concessie aan de Pachter om zyne heffingen te mogen doen in kopere duiten.

5.—De waxkaarsen, de heffing toege staan aan den Pachter als by art. 3 en 4.

6.—Het kerven van chinasche tabak.

7.—De ryst markt.

8.—De visch markt onder zodanige be palingen als by art. 1 der Conditiën van dato 14 December 1811 staat uitgedrukt.

9.—De wayangs.

10.—De waag op zodanige Conditiën als daar van zyn geformeerd, dato den

11.—De verkoop en consumtie van ar rak te Batavia en dies Ressorte, vide de daar van afzonderlyk geformeerde Con ditiën gedateerd den 27 November 1812.

12.—De handel aan de schepen en vaar thu gen op de Rhee de.

13.—De pass voor een groote China sche junk om op Macassar te mogen va ren voor den jare 1814.

14.—Het zout in het Ressort van Ba tavia op zodanige Conditiën en Voorwaar den als apart zyn geformeert onder dato den 4de December 1812.

De Pachters zullen gehouden zyn om behalven de pachtschat die door hun maandel yksch aan het Gouvernement zal worden opgebracht, nog in zelve voege te betalen 5 per cent voor het etablissement van de Collecteur der Tolgerechtigheden, zultende wyders de voorschreven pachten worden verkocht op de Generale Pacht conditiën in 1797 geëmaneer, met de daar op gemaakte ampliatien in en zedert den jare 1800, voor zo verre die niet stry dig zyn met enige alteratieën hier by ge maakt.

Ook zullen nog ten dage en plaatze voorschreven worden verpacht voor den jare 1813.

15.—Het zout en de boom te Bantam op de apart daar van geformeerde Con ditiën en Voorwaarden van dato den 25 No vember 1812.

Alle de bovenstaande pachten zullen worden verkocht, eerst by den afslag en vervolgens by den opslag, in Spaan sche Matten, betaalbaar naar verkiesing van den Pachter in zilver of goud geld, dan wel in de bepaalde proportie van een derde zilver of goud, en twee derde aan Batavia'sche Papieren van Credit, de Spaansch Mat gerekend tegens ses en een halve Ryksdaalders papier, Conform de Proclamatie van den Gouverneur Generaal Lord MINTO, van dato den 11 Sep tember 1811.

BATAVIA in het Gouvernements Huis op Molenvliet, dezen 5 December 1812.

Gepubliceerd op authorisatie van het Gouvernement.

G. F. MEYLAN,  
Sec. van de Magistraat.

*ADVERTISEMENT.*

BY Order of the President and Mag istrates of Batavia and its Environs, Notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 22d instant, at the Stad-house of this place, at nine o'clock in the morning, publicly will be farmed out,

The Tax on Horses and Carriages,  
The Revenues of the Bazar at Weltev reden, &c.

The other usual small Farms of duties le vied on Bridges, Ferry places, &c.

All of them to commence from the first of January, and to continue unt the 31st of

December 1813, on such amended condi tions and terms as from this day may be seen at the Stad-house aforesaid.

By Order of the President and Bench of Magistrates.

G. F. MEYLAN, Secy.  
Batavia, Dec. 8, 1812.

*ADVERTENTIE.*

PRESIDENT en Magistrate van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia, adverteeren hier mede, dat zy van meening zyn op den 22ste December aanstaande des Morgens ten tien uren ten Stadhuise al hier voor den tyd van een Jaar, ingaande primo January, en eindigende ultimo De cember 1813, publick aan den hoogsten bieter te verpachten.

Het Oorgeld der Paarden en de wagen pacht, en

De Inkomsten en voord eelen van de Passer Weltevreden.

Mitsgaders de gewoone Jaarlyksche klei ne Pachten van Tolbruggen, Overvaarten enz.

Op zodanige als nu geallereerde en ge amplieerde Conditiën als van heden af aan ten Stadhuise alhier voor een elk te zien en te leezen zyn.

Batavia den 8ste December 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistrate welmeld.

G. F. MEYLAN, Sec.

*NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having demands on the Vendue Department, for Articles sold on their account by Public Auction, the usual and fixed times of payment be ing expired, are hereby called on by the said Department to receive their balance, as the same will be left otherwise unstamped for their account.

*Bekendmaking.*

ALLE de geene, welke geiden op het Venda-kantoor te goud hebben, we gens vervallene Vendu-rendementen, wor den mits dezen, namens het Vendu-departie ment aangekondigd, om hunne preten tie hoe eerder hoe beter te komen ontvangen, en daar aan niet voldoende, zullen die gel den voor hunne rekening ongestempeld blyven voort lopeg.

*Notion de heroku, etc.*

THAT all persons having Mortgaged Estates to this Chamber, are called upon under the authority of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to pay one tenth of the sum received thereon, the same to be realised before the first of February next, and in default thereof the parties will be proceeded against accord ing to due course of law.

Batavia, in the Orphan Chamber, the 5th of December, 1812.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

*Advertentie.*

INGEVOLGE erlangde Order van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, word mits dezen kennisse gegeven dat alle degeenen die Vastigheden by dezen kamer verbonden hebben, een tiende gedeelte van de daar op nog bekend zynde capitulen, voor den eerste February aanstaande, zullen hebben op te brengen, zultende te gens die geenen die daar aan in gebreken blyven naar de wetten dezer Landen wor den geprocedeert.

Batavia in de Weeskamer, den 3 De cember 1812.

J. H. DE HOOGH, Sec.

*ADVERTISEMENT.*

MR. H. H. SMITH, the Acting Exe cutor of the Estate of Mr. ROBERT SCOTT, having arrived at Batavia and produced the probate of the last Will and Testament of the deceased, all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby requested to liquidate their accounts to the said Exe cutor.

J. DAVIDSON.

BATAVIA, }  
Dec. 11, 1812. }

*NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of Mr. Robert Scott of Madras, and late Merchant at Batavia, re requested to send in the same for liqua tion, and all such Persons who may be indebted to the said Estate are solicited to pay their accounts on presentation.

H. H. SMITH, Acting Executor.

## Advertisement.

**JOSEPH JOHANESS BA-**  
**OM**, having determined to re-  
 move to **Amurang**, requests the favor of  
 those Gentlemen indebted to him to pay  
 the same to Messrs. *Stephanuse Meker-*  
*die* and *Satur Acid*, at No. 30, Great  
 Malacca Street, without delay.

BAT. AVIA,  
 8th Dec. 1812.

## FOR PRIVATE SALE.

**A COMMODIOUS HOUSE**, for a  
 Family, elegantly furnished, situat-  
 ed at **Ryswick**.—For further particulars  
 enquire of the Printer of this Paper.

BAT. AVIA,  
 Dec. 12, 1812.

## Advertentie.

**ALLE** de geenen die iets te preten-  
 deeren hebben dan wel schuldig  
 zyn, aan den boedel van wylen den oud  
 Kapitein ter Zee, **WILLEM DINGEMAN**  
 Roz. Jos., gelieven daar van opgave te doen  
 voor den 15de January 1813 aan deszelfs  
 Testamentaire Exccuteurs **J. D. HARTI-**  
**LIJNS**, **P. J. MOOR**, en **M. SWAAL**.  
 Gedrukt den 19de November 1812.

## Advertentie.

**BY Jacobus Marcus**, zyn te bekoo-  
 men voor een belike price, tegens  
 papier geldt, de ondervolgende glase ruy-  
 ten als.

20 by 14  
 18 - 12  
 14 - 10  
 13 - 10  
 12 - 10  
 8 - 10

## WANTED,

**A N Assistant in the Pay Office.**  
 For further particulars enquire  
 at the Pay Office.

## BENGAL.

*Bengal Hurkaru. October 3.*

The whole damage done to the shipping  
 in the Bay, during the late severe gale, it  
 now nearly ascertained; and it appears,  
 that the loss has almost exclusively fallen  
 on the three Arab ships which composed  
 part of the fleet from Muscat; & the whole  
 of the lives lost, do not exceed twenty-  
 five.—The treasure on board the *Puteh*  
*Islam*, amounted to more than four lak  
 of rupees. The gale does not appear to  
 have been felt much to the southward of  
 the Sand-heads; to the Northward its  
 effects were felt as high as Patua; the  
*cutchu* and all the temporary Buildings  
 belonging to the Honourable Company's  
 Stud at Poosa, were blown down.

*India Gazette, October 12, 1812.*

By ukhbars from Holkar's camp ex-  
 tending to the 15th ultimo, we have a  
 full confirmation of the intelligence  
 communicated in our last, relative to the  
 difficulties of Mohammed Shah Khan's  
 present situation in the Jaypore country.  
 It was more than probable however, that  
 his army would be ultimately preserved  
 by the inactivity of those with whom they  
 had to contend. According to the latest  
 accounts, the Khan was at Sakhoon. He  
 had plundered all the towns and villages,  
 along the line of his retreat; but was  
 unable, from dearth of provisions, to re-  
 main on one spot for any length of time.  
 Chaund Sing, the Jaypore commander,  
 pressed upon his rear; and occasional  
 skirmishes took place between parties from  
 the two armies; but Chaund Sing, it was  
 supposed, would await the arrival of  
 Doonaram Boera, who was expected with  
 an additional force from Jaypore, before  
 he ventured on any decisive measure. It  
 is added, that Mohammed Shah Khan had  
 detached a body of 2000 horse, to attack the  
 Boera's party on their march, and prevent  
 their junction.

Two battalions, in the service of Zalem  
 Sing, the Rajah of Kotah, are stated to have  
 marched from Jalgurrah, and joined  
 Mahomed Shah Khan. Ameer Khan was  
 likewise urging the Bhac, to detach a force

to his aid; but it would seem that her  
 resources were too low to admit of any  
 considerable effort. He had likewise  
 invited the interposition of the Pindarrees;  
 and proposed to set out in person from  
 Joudpore, with the succours which he had  
 obtained from Maun Sing, the Rajah of  
 that state.

In this situation of affairs, the intentions  
 of Scindea were the subject of considerable  
 disquietude. He professed to befriend the  
 cause of Mahomed Shah Khan; but, in  
 the mean while, his troops were invading  
 the dependant or allied territories of the  
 Holkar family. Baptiste's brigade was  
 levying the chout at Nersingurrah; and  
 Umbajee, with four Battalions, had  
 suddenly made his appearance at Pachil-  
 poor, while he gave out that he was  
 marching to Munsoor.

We have also a confirmation of the  
 defeat and dispersion, of the army lately  
 commanded by Goring Sing in the Punjab.  
 The dearth of grain at Lahore was so  
 great, that Runjeet Sing had been obliged  
 to grant an increase of pay to his Sepoys,  
 to enable them to subsist.

*Bengal Hurkaru, Oct. 10, 1812.*

The American ship *Union*, Capt. Finch,  
 from the Mauritius the 8th of August, and  
 last from Vizagapatam, arrived in the river  
 on Tuesday.

On the same day arrived the *Commerce*,  
 Captain J. R. Arbuthnot, from the Isle of  
 France the 18th of August, and Madras the  
 24th ultimo.

*Passengers by the Union.*

FROM VIZAGAPATAM.

The Reverend Daniel Corrie.

By the *Commerce*:

Captain Owen, 8th Regt. Bombay Inf.

Capt. Garden, Shipping Service.

Mr. Francis Gournady, Free Merchant.

The following Ships compose the fleet daily  
 expected; and which were to be dispatched  
 from England in May.

*The Apollo,*

*Broxborneburg,*

*Earl Howe,*

*Farlie,*

*Marchioness of Ely,*

*Sir Godfrey Webster,*

*Juliana,*

*Prince Charlotte of Wales, and*

*Thomas Grenville;*

The three last touch at Madeira.

The scarcity of Grain, which threatens such  
 dreadful consequences to the Inhabitants of  
 Goozerat and Cutch, is not limited to that  
 vicinity; nearly the whole of the Provinces of  
 the Punjab have suffered by the drought.  
 Near Lahor, the season has been very incle-  
 ment; in June, rain fell twice, on the 9th  
 and 25th; in July twice, the 28th and 30th;  
 in August only once, the 14th; in the first  
 part of September, on the 5th and 12th, and  
 these merely showers.—The consequence has  
 been an augmented price of grain. Flour  
 17 seers for the rupee; the common people  
 are starving. The drought prevailed only to  
 the westward of the Jumna. Eastward, rain  
 has fallen in abundance.

By letters from Ghazeepoor, we learn, that  
 the Commander in Chief and Suite arrived at  
 that station on the 12th ultimo, and were most  
 hospitably entertained by the Commercial Re-  
 sident Mr. Sweedland in the evening; the *fete*  
 was uncommonly splendid, and the Gardens  
 illuminated by a brilliant display of Fire-  
 works.

On the afternoon of the same day, Sir  
 George Nugent, attended by the whole of the  
 General Staff, inspected the 1st Battalion of  
 H. M. 67th Regiment, commanded by Lieut.  
 Colonel Haskison; and on the following morn-  
 ing the corps was reviewed; the military ap-  
 pearance and evolutions of this respectable  
 and well-disciplined corps drew from His Ex-  
 cellency the highest encomiums. A copy of  
 the General Orders, issued on the occasion,  
 we have been politely favoured with, and pre-  
 sent to our readers.

"G. O. By the Commander in Chief.

"HEAD QUARTERS,

"ON THE RIVER, 14th AUGUST, 1812.

"The Commander in Chief has very great  
 pleasure in expressing the entire satisfaction  
 which the review of the 1st battalion of H. M.  
 67th regiment afforded him in every particular.  
 —With the correctness of the manœuvres in  
 the field, and the interior discipline of that  
 well regulated corps, His Excellency is per-  
 fectly satisfied; they reflect great credit upon  
 the exertions of Colonel Gordon and Lieute-  
 nant Colonel Haskison, and the Officer of the  
 battalion.

Sir George Nugent cannot avoid marking  
 his approbation of the dress and soldier-like

appearance of the Officers of the corps, and  
 the good order of the arms, accoutrements  
 and clothing of the men; the healthiness of  
 of the non-commissioned Officers and Privates  
 is at once a strong proof of the great care and  
 attention bestowed upon them by Lieutenant  
 Colonel Haskison and the Officers, and their  
 own regularity and conduct."

## BOMBAY COURIER,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1812.

Yesterday morning the Right Honorable Sir  
 Evan Napcan held his first Levée, which was  
 numerously attended.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

*THE CAPE TOWN GAZETTE,*

AND

*AFRICAN ADVERTISER,*

MAY 13, 1812.

## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir  
 John Francis Cradock, Knight of the Most  
 Honorable Orders of the Bath and Cres-  
 cent, Colonel of His Majesty's 43d Re-  
 giment of Foot, Governor and Commander  
 in Chief of His Majesty's Castle, Town and  
 Settlement of the Cape of Good Hope in  
 South Africa, and of the Territories and  
 Dependencies thereof, and Ordinary and  
 Vice Admiral of the same, Commander of  
 the Forces, &c. &c.

Whereas the important and decisive suc-  
 cess, which has attended the Force placed  
 under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel  
 Graham, Civil and Military Commissioner  
 on behalf of His Majesty in the Frontier  
 Districts, has restored to this Settlement all  
 that valuable tract of Land situated between  
 the Sunday and Great Fish Rivers, and has  
 also given that security to the whole of the  
 important Districts of Graaff-Reinet and Uiten-  
 hage, which was indispensable to their future  
 welfare.

I therefore lose no time in making known  
 to the Colonists, that I intend to devote my  
 utmost attention to the improvement of these  
 distant parts of His Majesty's Territory, and  
 render them as valuable, as their fertility and  
 numerous resources give the best grounded  
 hopes.

The Establishment of Military Quarters,  
 and the Payment of the Troops and their  
 necessary supplies, on the spot, will originate  
 a variety of measures, and a constant com-  
 munication with the Seat of Government, that  
 cannot fail to create a new System of things;  
 concentrate the Population, so necessary for  
 their common Defence and Comfort; and  
 found extensive Settlements from Algoa Bay,  
 the future Naval of those Quarters, (if my  
 anxious hopes be reclined), to Uitenhage and  
 Graaff-Reinet.

It will be my zealous study to maintain  
 tranquility from all external Aggression; in-  
 troduce all the Arts of Civilization and Im-  
 provement that prevail in the other parts of  
 the Colony longer settled; and reward, in  
 every practicable shape, the Labours of  
 Agriculture and active industry.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Cape  
 of Good Hope, this 29th day of May, 1812.

(Signed) J. F. CRADOCK.

By his Excellency's Command.

(Signed) H. ALEXANDER, Sec.

## Government Advertisement.

His Excellency the Governor has been  
 please to direct the enclosed copy of a Letter  
 from His Majesty's Law Officers in England,  
 to the Right Honorable the Earl of Liver-  
 pool, one of His Majesty's Principal Secre-  
 taries of State, to be made public for general  
 information.

Castle of Good Hope, 29th May, 1812.

By Command of His Excellency the Gov-  
 ernor.

(Signed) H. ALEXANDER, Sec.

## (COPY.)

*Doctors Commons, 18th Dec. 1811.*  
 MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

We are honoured with your Lordship's  
 Letter of the 23d ultimo, referring to a former  
 Communication respecting Doubts which have  
 been excited at the Cape of Good Hope, on  
 the validity of certain Marriages solemnized  
 there by a person styling himself *Dr. Hul-*  
*loran*, and signifying the Commands of His  
 Royal Highness the Prince Regent, that we  
 would state our opinion on the validity of  
 such Marriage, for the purpose of removing

any Doubts that may still exist, and quieting  
 the minds of the Inhabitants thereon.

In obedience to your Lordship's directions,  
 we have considered the same, and are humbly  
 of opinion on all the circumstances of the  
 case, that the Marriages solemnized at the  
 Cape by the person officiating as a Clergy-  
 man, under assumed or forged Orders, cannot  
 be vitiated or invalidated in any manner by  
 the Defect of the Holy Orders of Priesthood  
 imputed to him.

(Signed) } CH. ROBINSON.  
 } P. GIBBS,  
 } TH. PLUMER.

Lin. Inn, 17th Dec. 1811.

*Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.*

## Government Advertisement.

The Agent for the Hon. East India Com-  
 pany having transmitted to His Excellency  
 the Governor and Commander in Chief, a  
 Copy of a Letter from Mr. Secretary Ram-  
 say, dated 2d March, 1812, written by order  
 of the Hon. the Court of Directors; His Ex-  
 cellency has thought proper to direct the  
 following Extract to be made public for gen-  
 eral information.

Castle of Good Hope, 29th May, 1812.  
 By Command of His Excellency the Gov-  
 ernor.

(Signed) H. ALEXANDER, Sec.

TO JOHN PRINGLE, Esq.

Agent to the Company, Cape of Good Hope.

Sir,  
 The Court having taken into consideration  
 the nature of the Commercial intercourse  
 which shall be hereafter carried on with the  
 late French Islands of Mauritius and Bour-  
 bon, also with divers other places within the  
 limits of the Company's exclusive Trade,  
 have seen it proper to send Instructions to  
 the several Governments of India, as follows,  
 viz.

In consequence of the Isles of France and  
 Bourbon having fallen under British Do-  
 minion, we have seen it proper to enter into  
 an arrangement with His Majesty's Ministers  
 for regulating the Trade to and from those  
 Islands.

It is intended that the Trade between those  
 Islands and Great Britain shall be carried on  
 by British Subjects, who may chuse to en-  
 gage therein under the usual Restrictions  
 which attend the Trade of Settlements held  
 on Colonial Principles, with a further limi-  
 tation that no ships shall sail to the Islands  
 except from London, and without being fur-  
 nished with a Licence from the Company, and  
 no goods or Commodities the produce of the  
 Islands, shall be exported therefrom except  
 directly for London, there to be landed, and  
 sold at our sales in common with other privi-  
 leged Goods, except to the Cape of Good  
 Hope and India, in return for Goods receiv-  
 ed at the Islands from those places as noticed  
 in the next paragraph of the present dispatch.

As a supply of Indian Commodities is essen-  
 tial to the comfort of the inhabitants of the  
 Isles of France and Bourbon, and they are en-  
 titled to every indulgence compatible with the  
 non-infracton of the Colonial Principle, we  
 had it in contemplation, that the East India  
 Company should supply the Islands with Indian  
 Goods, in like manner as the Cape of Good  
 Hope is supplied and subject to other Regula-  
 tions, should any be considered necessary for  
 the complete attainment of the proposed ob-  
 ject; but as we have not finally determined on  
 this point, and it is possible that the Inhab-  
 itants may suffer inconvenience from delay, we  
 desire you to issue a Licence for permission to  
 carry Indian Goods to the Islands, for the con-  
 sumption of the inhabitants, to any persons  
 who may apply for the same; and that those  
 Persons be allowed to import into India from  
 the Islands, any articles the produce of the  
 Islands, or of any other places, except Europe  
 and North America.

It must be clearly understood that the In-  
 dian Goods are to be imported into the Islands  
 for internal Consumption only; as such Goods  
 cannot be exported from the Islands to Eng-  
 land without the direct violation of the Act of  
 Navigation and of the Licence from us, which  
 alone will be the sanction for any British ship  
 Trading within our exclusive limits.

In the Packet, we transmit a copy of the  
 Licences which we have seen proper to issue on  
 this occasion, and which also allows a Trade  
 to be carried on by British ships upon the East  
 Coast of Africa and the West Coast of America,  
 viz. for ships to proceed to all Ports and Places  
 on the West Coast of the Continent of North  
 & South America, and on the East Coast of the  
 Continent of Africa, and in the Red Sea within  
 the Straits of Babelmandel, and to all Islands  
 and places in the Pacific Ocean, and to the  
 Ocean to the Eastward of Africa, save and ex-  
 cept all places whatsoever between the 60th and  
 180th Degrees of Longitude East from Green-  
 wich, and save and except all places whatso-  
 ever in the Arabian Sea, and in the Ocean be-



Green the Continent of Africa and the 60th Degree of Longitude East from Greenwich, which are to the Northward of the Equator other than Places on the Continent of Africa, and in the Red Sea within the Straits of Bab-el-mandel.

From the above Orders you will have observed, that no Indian Goods can be allowed to be imported into the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope from the French Islands, nor can any Articles of the Produce of the Islands be imported into the Cape, except for consumption, as the re-exportation thereof to England from the Cape would be contrary to the Act of Navigation; you have however been informed, that Prize Goods, when accompanied by proper Certificates, and Cotton Wool of the Growth of any Country, are exempt from the general enactments of the Navigation Laws.

But it appearing to the Court, that as Europe necessities and Colonial Goods may be exported from the Cape of Good Hope to the Islands, the means for which, in the absence of Specie and Bills of Exchange, must be made in Produce, and which Produce may occasionally be unsaleable at the Cape for internal consumption, the Court direct, that in case the Parties shall obtain Licence of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council for importing such surplus Produce into London to be sold at the Company's Sales as usual, you afford all Official facilities, for sending the same to London on British ships. But you will inform all Applicants, and insert in the Document which you may give them, that the Company's Licence is of itself non-effectual the due importation of the Goods into London, vide.

The Act 49, Geo. III. Chap. 17.  
49, Geo. III. Chap. 60.  
51, Geo. III. Chap. 96.

also the Order of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, dated 1st Oct. 1811, which revokes the Order in Council of 12th April, 1809, allowing Foreign Vessels to carry on Trade and Commerce with the Cape of Good Hope and its Dependencies, and will in no case be granted, but in consequence of a previous Licence from His Majesty's Government in London.

## CEYLON.

### CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1812.

*At a Meeting held at Colombo for the purpose of considering the propriety of instituting a Bible Society as auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society established in London, held at the King's House in Colombo, the 1st Aug. 1812.*

His Excellency the Governor—in the Chair.  
It was resolved,

1st. That this meeting do highly approve of the object of the British and Foreign Bible Society established in London, and take a lively interest in its proceedings and will co-operate with it by all means in their power.

2d. That this meeting do now form themselves into a Society to be entitled, "The Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society," the object of which shall be the same with that of the British and Foreign Bible Society, viz. to encourage the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment, and especially to supply the demands of the Native Christians in the Island of Ceylon.

3d. That the business of the Society be conducted by a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, Secretary, and a Committee to be elected annually, the whole to be under the patronage and protection of His Excellency the Governor.

4th. That in order to give effect to this design, Benefactions and Subscriptions be solicited and Books be opened for the reception of Names.

5th. That each person contributing his aid to the Society by any annual donation shall be considered as a member of the Society.

6th. That each person contributing annually 50 R. Ds. be eligible to the Committee.

7th. That Christian ministers of all persuasions who shall aid this institution, be entitled to attend and vote at all meetings of the Committee, but that no person deriving any emolument from the Society shall have the privilege.

8th. That there be an annual general meeting of Benefactors and Subscribers on the 1st of August—to settle the accounts of the preceding year and to choose a Committee for conducting the business of the ensuing year.

9th. That a report with an account of receipts and disbursements be published annually for the satisfaction of all the Subscribers.

10th. That his Excellency the Governor be President.

11th. That the Honourable the Members

of his Majesty's Council in Ceylon be Vice-Presidents.

12th. That Alexander Cadell, Esq. be Treasurer and the Rev. George Bisset be Secretary.

13th. That the Committee for conducting the business of the Society during the present year, in addition to the President, vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary do consist of—Hardinge Giffard, Esq.; John Deane, Esq.; the Hon. Major General Wilson; Wm. Tolfrey, Esq.; Lieut. Colonel Kerr; Dr. Anderson; Egbert Blettenman, Esq.; and that any 5 of the whole number be competent to act.

14th. That annually on the 1st of August, being the anniversary of the foundation of the Society, Divine Service be performed in the Church of Colombo, and a Sermon be preached on the occasion by one of the Clergymen belonging to the Society.

15th. His Excellency the Governor having left the Chair and the Hon. Sir Alexander Johnstone having taken the same, resolved that the thanks of this meeting be given to his Excellency the Governor for his zeal in promoting the object of the establishment, and his condescension in taking an active part in the formation of this Society.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. George Bisset for his exertions in preparing the business of this day, and his obliging readiness in accepting the Office of Secretary to the Society.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Alexander Cadell, Esq. for his obliging acceptance of the Office of Treasurer.

*At a meeting of the Committee of the Colombo Auxiliary Bible Society held at the King's House, 1st August, 1812.*

It was stated by the Honorable Sir Alexander Johnstone that he had in his possession a number of Bibles and Testaments entrusted to his care by the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, and a quantity of paper sufficient for printing 5000 Copies of the Scriptures in Cingalese; and that he is ready to deliver the same to the Committee.

#### RESOLVED,

That the abovementioned Bibles and Testaments and the paper for printing the Scriptures in Cingalese be accepted by this Committee, that care be taken to distribute the Bibles and Testaments as nearly as possible according to the intentions of the Bible Society in London, and that the paper be kept till an opportunity of printing the Scriptures in Cingalese shall occur.

Resolved, that the Secretary do write to the British and Foreign Bible Society in London and to the Auxiliary Bible Society in Calcutta, acquainting them with the formation of this Society, and enclosing copies of the Resolutions agreed to this day.

Resolved, that the next meeting of this committee be on Thursday, August 6th.

(Signed) By Order of the committee,  
G. BISSET,  
Secretary.

*Annual Subscribers who entered their Names at the above Meeting.*

	Rx.	Ds.
His Excellency the Governor.....	200	
The Hon. the Chief Justice.....	150	
The Hon. Major General Wilson.....	150	
The Hon. Wm. Coke, Esq.....	150	
The Hon. John Rodney.....	100	
The Hon. R. Boyd, Esq.....	100	
Hardinge Giffard, Esq.....	100	
J. W. Carrington, Esq.....	100	
Alexander Cadell, Esq.....	100	
John Doyley, Esq.....	100	
John Deane, Esq.....	100	
James Sutherland, Esq.....	100	
Doctor Anderson.....	100	
Hon. and Rev. P. J. Twisleton.....	100	
Reverend G. Bisset.....	100	
Wm. Tolfrey, Esq.....	50	
Egbert Blettenman, Esq.....	50	
James Gay, Esq.....	50	
Lieutenant Colonel Kerr.....	50	
Captain R. Brownrigg.....	10	
Lieutenant King.....	10	
Wm. Montgomery, Esq.....	20	

### CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1812

*A Correspondent from Galle has favoured us with the following Intelligence from that Station.*

On Monday evening His Excellency the Governor and Mrs. Brownrigg arrived at this place, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Kerr, Deputy Commissary General, Captain Willemsen and Lieutenant King, Aids de Camps to His Excellency, Lieutenant Fenwick, of the Madras Army, Dr. Anderson, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, the Reverend G. Bisset, James Sutherland, Esq. Private Secretary to His Excellency, and Mr. C. Brownrigg.—On their approaching the Fort, a salute of 19 guns was fired from the Batteries, and a Guard of Honor was drawn up in front of the Government House to receive His Excellency.—On Tuesday His Ex-

celsency held a Levee, at which the whole of the Officers of the Garrison and the Civil Servants of the District were present.

This day Colonel the Hon. W. T. Molesworth Commandant of the District entertained His Excellency and a large party at Dinner.

On Wednesday morning His Excellency inspected the 3d Ceylon Regiment, with which His Excellency expressed himself satisfied (see the General Orders)—In the Evening His Excellency entertained a large party at dinner.—On Thursday His Excellency held another Levee, at which the Dutch Inhabitants of this place were present.—On Friday morning His Excellency and Suite proceeded to Hambantotte, where His Excellency and Suite will embark on board the Wilhelmina, Captain Steddy, for Trincomalee. Mrs. Brownrigg and Mr. C. Brownrigg, remain at this place for a few days when they will return to Colombo.

GALLE, 6th September 1812.

## EUROPE.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

We have received intelligence, on which our Readers may depend, that Venice—that wonder of the Modern World, that monument of perseverance, industry, and patriotism, is reduced to a morass.—Like the Harpies of old, that left the seeds of baneful contagion on every object with which they came in contact, the French Government has changed this once flourishing country into a "foul and pestilent congregation of vapours." The sluices have been neglected, the waters have stagnated, the climate has become putrid; and even the French Governor and his train are infected with fevers, and must be removed, or fall victims to the destructive policy of their Master. The want of trade, and of consequent encouragement to activity, has been the principal cause of this physical neglect.

Carlton-House, April 9, 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to confer the honour of Knighthood on Humphrey Davy, Esq. LL. D. Secretary to the Royal Society, Professor of Chemistry, to the Royal Institution and Board of Agriculture, F. R. S. E. M. R. I. A. &c. &c.

Ditto on Samuel Toller, Esq.

Ditto on George Eyre, Esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

### COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB. 1.

*Sittings at Guildhall, before Lord Chief Justice*

ELLENBOROUGH.

THOMPSON v. GRANT.

This was an action of assault and sea battery, brought by the Cook of the East India Company's ship the Brunswick against the Captain, for inflicting the punishment of flogging him, without just cause. To this the Defendant pleaded a justification, that he was obliged to inflict necessary chastisement for the preservation of due order and subordination among the ship's company.

Mr. Garrow, in addressing the Jury on behalf of the Plaintiff, observed, that the assault took place on the homeward voyage from China, and the only pretence for the punishment was, that the Captain was displeased with the manner of the Plaintiff's cooking; he had not boiled his rice properly, or had put too much or too little Cayenne pepper in his curry; but although the Captain might have been justified in mixing some degree of Cayenne in a wholesome admonition to his cook, he was not justified, in any way, in ordering him to be stripped naked, and receive a dozen lashes in the presence of the whole ship's company. He could not deny that, in some cases, extraordinary punishment was absolutely necessary for the preservation of good order and subordination on board ship, but in this case no such punishment was necessary; the Defendant had far exceeded his authority; the Plaintiff was considerably injured, and he trusted the Jury would make him ample compensation in damages.

It appeared in the evidence, that the Plaintiff had been, for some weeks previous to the assault in question, exceeding filthy and dirty in his person and in his mode of cooking, and the Captain, having remonstrated in vain, ordered him to receive a dozen in presence of the ship's company. The Surgeon of the Brunswick proved the misconduct of the Cook in the manner before mentioned, and his being flogged, but stated that he had received no material personal injury.

Lord Ellenborough, in charging the Jury, observed, however, the practice of flogging was observed on board King's ships, it was a very different question when they came to consider the case of a merchant ship, in which light he looked upon the ship in question. A captain or master of a merchant ship had no right to resort to the practice of flogging but in cases of absolute necessity, in order to maintain due subordination on board, and prevent mutiny; but in such a case as this the Captain was not justified in resorting to that mode of punishment; if the Plaintiff had misconducted himself, as it appeared in some degree he had, the Captain might have ordered him to do duty before the mast, or to degrade him to some subordinate situation, but he had no right to flog him. As, however, it appeared the Plaintiff had not sustained any material personal injury, the Jury would, therefore, give him such moderate damages as they might think him entitled to.

The Jury, after some consultation, found a verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages 20l. and costs.

## ELY ASSIZES.

### EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.

At the Isle of Ely Assizes, on Thursday se'nnight, *Michael Whiting*, a shop-keeper in Downham, near Ely, and a Dissenting Preacher, was indicted under Lord Ellenborough's Act, on a charge of administering poison to George Langman and to Joseph Langman, his brothers-in-law. It appeared in evidence, that the Langmans resided together at Downham, and were small farmers; and that their family consisted of themselves, a sister named Sarah, about ten years of age, and a female domestic, of the name of Catharine Carter, who acted as their housekeeper and servant: they had another sister who was married to the prisoner.—On the morning of Tuesday, the 12th of March, 1811, they sent their sister to the prisoner's house to borrow a loaf; the prisoner returned with her, and brought a loaf with him, and told the Langmans, that as he understood their house-keeper was going on a visit to her friends for a day or two, he would bring them some flour and perk to make a pudding for their dinner.—He went away, and shortly afterwards returned with a bason of flour and pork; and addressing himself to the house-keeper, said, "Catharine, be sure you make the boys a pudding before you go." He then took the young child home with him to dinner. The house-keeper made two puddings, but observed the flour would not properly adhere; she left them in a kneading trough, and the Langmans boiled one of them for dinner; they had hardly swallowed two or three mouthfulls before they were taken exceedingly ill, and seized with violent vomiting. Suspecting the pudding had been poisoned, one of the Langmans gave a small piece to a sow in the yard, which swallowed it, and was immediately taken sick, and after lingering some time, died. The other brother soon recovered, but the younger one continued in a precarious state for several days. The remnants of the puddings were analyzed by Mr. Woolaston, professor of Chemistry at the University of Cambridge, and found to contain a considerable quantity of Corrosive Sublimate of Mercury. The prisoner, who it appeared was a dealer in flour, attempted to account for the puddings being poisoned, by stating that he had then lately laid some Nux Vomica to poison vermin, and that some of it must accidentally have been carried into his flour-bin. Mr. Woolaston, however, positively stated, that the pudding contained no other poisonous ingredient than Corrosive Sublimate; and it came out in evidence, that the prisoner, who sold drugs, had purchased of the person whom he succeeded in business, a considerable quantity of that poison. It also appeared, that the flour-bins belonging to the prisoner had been searched, and that immediately upon its being discovered that the Langmans had taken poison, the prisoner emptied his bins into the privy, and washed them out.

Mr. Alley, from London, conducted the prisoner's defence. The trial lasted till six o'clock at night; and the Jury, after deliberating about ten minutes, found the prisoner *GUILTY*, and the Judge immediately passed sentence of death, and he is left for execution.—By the death of the two Langmans, under age, the prisoner's wife, and the child he took home with him, would have become entitled to the father's estate, as the heiresses of their brothers.

## BEST MOGUL

### PLAYING CARDS

May be had at the Gazette Office, Molenvliet.

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,  
Molenvliet.